

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT RECEIVES IRAN'S TABATABA'I IN BEIRUT 9 OCT

JN091441 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1245 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, received Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, Iranian deputy prime minister, in Beirut this afternoon.

The meeting was attended by brother Abu Jihad, Fatah Central Committee and Al-'Asifah forces General Command member; brother Abu al-walid, Central Operations Office chief; brother Abu az-Za'im, the Iranian ambassador to Lebanon; Mufti Shaykh 'Abd al-Amir Qabalan; and Deputy Husayn al-Husayni.

The Palestinian and Iranian officials discussed ways of further promoting the friendly relations between the Iranian and Palestinian revolutions and reviewed recent developments in the Palestinian issue, as well as the general situation in southern Lebanon.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS AL-'ASIFAH POLITICAL COUNCIL MEETING 9 OCT

JN091823 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, chaired a meeting of the Al-'Asifah Political Council today. The meeting was attended by brother Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and of the General Command of Al-'Asifah forces; Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, PLO Executive Committee member; and Shafiq al-Hut, head of the PLO office in Lebanon.

During the meeting, the latest developments in the Palestinian issue, the situation in southern Lebanon and the outcome of brother Abu 'Ammar's visits to Turkey and the GDR were reviewed.

FATAH CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS 6-HOUR MEETING 9 OCT

JN100718 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee held a meeting yesterday in the presence of brother leader Abu 'Ammar during which the following subjects were discussed: 1) the results of the political and diplomatic moves and brother Abu 'Ammar's visits to several countries; 2) the visits by U.S. black delegations and ways of strengthening relations with the U.S. blacks; 3) developments on the Arab level, particularly the call for convening an Arab summit conference in the near future; 4) the Israeli Government's decision to confiscate and expropriate land in the occupied territories; and 5) the situation in southern Lebanon and ways of strengthening Lebanese-Palestinian steadfastness.

During the 6-hour meeting, the Fatah Central Committee also discussed other items on its agenda.

The Central Committee welcomed the increasing world recognition of the PLO and considered Turkey's and Spain's recognition of the PLO as a positive change on the international level in the interest of the Palestinian people's struggle.

The Central Committee was also briefed on the results of brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to the GDR, where he attended the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, and evaluated highly the relations between the Palestinian revolution and the socialist countries.

On relations with U.S. blacks, the Central Committee issued instructions to the competent organs for the establishment of strong relations with this element, which has an influence on U.S. public opinion. The Central Committee considered the call for an Arab summit conference as an urgent necessity to support the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese masses in southern Lebanon on condition that it be preceded by serious preparation to guarantee its success. This can be achieved on the basis of Palestinian-Lebanese coordination at the Arab summit. The Central Committee also considered that the Lebanese Nationalist Movement's position represents a sound stand on the issues of southern Lebanon and the Arab summit conference.

The Fatah Central Committee adopted urgent decisions on consolidating steadfastness inside the occupied territories to confront the new methods adopted by the Zionist enemy with the aim of expanding enemy settlements over Palestinian soil.

KUNA NOTES PLO DIVIDED OVER EGYPT'S CEASE-FIRE BID

LD061108 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0744 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS today reported that two opposing trends have emerged within the PLO with regard to Egypt's invitation to the PLO to halt its armed operations against Israel. The newspaper, in a report from Beirut attributed to "informed" Palestinian sources, states that a group from the Palestine national liberation movement, Fatah, during an emergency meeting of the Executive Committee called for a "positive" response to President as-Sadat's invitation. It adds that this group believes the PLO should adopt "moderate" postures which will contribute to the collapse of the Camp David agreement through a failure to realize some aims of the agreement and due to pressures on the U.S. Government regarding the Palestinian question.

It states that a rejection group within the PLO believes that Egyptian "wooing" of the PLO aims at "pouncing" [words indistinct] its diplomatic victories in the international arena and to cause further splits within Arab ranks.

PFLP REPORTEDLY REJECTS END TO FIGHTING WITH ISRAEL

JN051015 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1002 GMT 5 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 5 October--The PFLP has declared its total rejection of an end to fighting against the Zionist enemy. Bassam Abu Sharif, PFLP official spokesman, said in a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS published today that the Palestinian resistance totally rejects any plans linked to the Camp David accords and the capitulatory treaty with the Zionist enemy.

Commenting on the statements made by U.S. black leader Jesse Jackson on the Palestinian question, Abu Sharif said: We call for the establishment of good relations with democratic organizations in the United States but we should be cautious toward any new U.S. plans regardless of the form they take.

PLO OFFICIAL REFUTES U.S. SPOKESMAN ON ERROR IN VISA

JNO71852 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1808 GMT 7 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 7 October--PLO Executive Committee member Dr Alfred Tubasi has denied the claim by a U.S. official spokesman that he was granted a visa to the United States as a result of an error. In a statement to QNA, Tubasi said that he was granted a visa by the U.S. Embassy in Amman for a private visit.

A U.S. official spokesman had said that it is not allowed to grant PLO Executive Committee members entry visas to the United States except with the approval of the U.S. State Department, adding that a decision was made on Dr Alfred Tubasi's application by the U.S. Embassy in Amman and not by the State Department in Washington.

Tubasi arrived in Amman yesterday from Washington, where he attended the recent conference on the Palestinian people's rights. Tubasi is a dentist. He was deported from the occupied territories in 1974. He has been a PLO Executive Committee member since 1977.

Dr Tubasi is scheduled to leave Amman for Doha tomorrow. He will lead the PLO delegation to the Arab health ministers meeting which begins in Doha on Monday.

PLA COMMANDER REPORTEDLY DIFFERS WITH 'ARAFAT ON HEAD UNIT

LD080904 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 8 October--The commander of the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA], Maj Gen Misbah al-Budayri, has rejected an order by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to appoint a new commander for the PLA units in Jordan, reports Kuwait's AL-QABAS in a dispatch from Amman attributed to reliable sources. The report adds that Maj Gen al-Budayri ordered that all contacts with the PLA units in Jordan be severed and that their radio equipment be removed after 'Arafat ordered the appointment of Col Na'im al-Khatib as commander of these units.

Following the appointment of Colonel al-Khatib in place of Brig Nihad Nusaybah as commander of the PLA units in Jordan, all official communications between these units and the PLA command in Syria have been cut.

The source is quoted as saying that talks are going on at present between the Syrian and Jordanian Governments to find a replacement for Maj Gen Misbah al-Budayri who would enjoy PLO confidence. The paper adds that under a cordial agreement between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, as of the beginning of next month the Palestinian units in Jordan will receive their funds and provisions from the PLO.

ARAB HEALTH MINISTERS BEGIN MEETINGS IN BAHRAIN 6 OCT

JNO61844 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Manama, 6 October--The Arab Health Ministers Council's Executive Bureau meeting began here today under the chairmanship of Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-'Awadi, Kuwaiti minister of health and chairman of the Executive Bureau.

The participants will discuss a number of subjects, including medical support, first aid and health aid for a number of Arab countries. They will also discuss cooperation with the World Health Organization in various matters.

BAHRAIN

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM BAGHDAD 9 OCTOBER

JN091609 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Manama, 9 October--Bahraini Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah returned to Manama from Baghdad this evening following a 2-day tour of Kuwait and Iraq.

In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah hailed Kuwait's and Iraq's stands on Bahrain. He expressed his satisfaction with the results of his talks with officials in these two countries. He said: My meetings with the brothers in Kuwait and Iraq were extremely fruitful. The results of our discussions were positive and in the interest of the area's peoples. We agreed upon specific steps for cooperation and coordination between us and these fraternal countries in various fields, particularly in those that have a positive effect on security, stability and progress in the Arab Gulf area. His highness explained that he and the officials in Kuwait and Iraq agreed to continue these fraternal meetings in all fields in order to promote cooperation and coordination.

AMIR RECEIVES SYRIAN, IRANIAN OFFICIALS

JN100913 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 10 October--Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received this morning Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Iranian Vice Prime Minister and official government spokesman Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, who had arrived here earlier today.

The meeting was attended by Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini Heir Apparent and Defense Minister Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Ali Khalifah, Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and Iranian charge d'affaires in Bahrain ('Abd al-Halim Faridi).

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JN060842 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 6 Oct 79 JN

[Text] New York, 6 October--Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has asserted that it is incumbent on the Gulf states to safeguard the security and stability of the Gulf area. In his address at the 34th session of the UN General Assembly last night, the Bahraini minister reiterated his country's unequivocal rejection of any attempt by any side to intervene in the domestic affairs of the Gulf states. He said: Our call for cooperation among the Gulf states in the political, economic and cultural domains is based on mutual understanding, equality and nonintervention in domestic affairs.

In his address, the Bahraini foreign minister reaffirmed his country's rejection of the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Zionist peace treaty. He added that any agreement not including all sides concerned with the Middle East conflict cannot lead to a just and lasting peace in the area. Such agreements will be doomed to failure unless they consider the core of the problem--the Palestine issue--and the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO.

He added that the Camp David accords and the Washington agreement do not contain the components for real peace in the area because they do not provide for the enemy's withdrawal from the occupied territories and do not recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. In his address, the Bahraini foreign minister reiterated that a just and lasting peace in the area cannot be realized without Israel's complete withdrawal from territories occupied in 1967, including holy Jerusalem; without Israel's recognition of the Palestinian people's right to return and to set up their independent state; and unless the PLO, the Palestinian people's legitimate representative, participates on an equal footing with all parties concerned in the conflict.

The Bahraini foreign minister urged the United Nations to firmly support right and justice, to support the Palestinian people in their rejection of the separate deals and to wreck all settlements and solutions aimed at harming the Palestinian people's inalienable rights. He said that all agreements concluded without this people's participation cannot assume any legal or binding character.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah said that the United Nations represents the natural framework for achieving the aspired, comprehensive solution in the area. He added that the responsibility for achieving peace in the area is international. This dictates an international move to confront this critical situation in the area in order to avoid a new eruption in the conflict which is bound to have a dreadful impact on the world.

In his address, the Bahraini foreign minister expressed his condemnation and denunciation of the repeated barbaric Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon. He said these attacks clearly expose Israel's expansionist designs in the area and its attempts to divert attention from its measures and crimes against the Arab citizens in the occupied territories. He urged the United Nations and the international community to work swiftly to save Lebanon from the repeated Israeli attacks, which threaten to do away with Lebanon's sovereignty, destroy its economy and displace its people. He said that the military and political aid given to Israel by some countries encourage it to proceed with its aggression against Lebanon.

The Bahraini foreign minister called for making the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions a zone of peace and stability and for freeing it of superpower influence.

On the situation in southern Africa, the Bahraini foreign minister said that the genuine independence of Namibia can only be achieved through free and democratic elections under UN auspices and with the participation of all the national sides. In this regard, the Bahraini minister reiterated his country's support for the oppressed peoples in Africa struggling for their freedom and his country's denunciation of racial discrimination which constitutes a crime against humanity.

In conclusion, the Bahraini foreign minister urged the United Nations to play its role in enhancing the voice of justice and in lifting the injustice imposed on oppressed people. He also called for setting up an economic-political order in international relations based on equality and justice among countries.

KUWAIT

AMIR RECEIVES BAHRAINI PRIME MINISTER AL KHALIFAH

LD091042 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait--Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, received at his official residence in As-Sayif Palace today the visiting prime minister of Bahrain, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and received from him a message from the amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah.

At present no official information is available about the contents of the message; however it is believed that it deals with the latest developments in the Gulf region and bilateral relations between the two Arab Gulf countries.

Shaykh Khalifah who arrived here yesterday and had talks last night with Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister of Kuwait, which concentrated on the development of the situation in the region and relations between the two countries in various spheres and other issues of mutual interest.

Shaykh Nawaf al-Ahmad as-Sabah and Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifa Al Khalifah, the Kuwaiti and Bahraini ministers of the interior, held a meeting last night. During the meeting they were expected to discuss the security coordination between their two countries. Today's edition of the Kuwaiti AL-QABAS quotes 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, as saying that the Kuwaiti-Bahraini talks dealt with bilateral relations and issues of interest to both countries and to the Gulf region. He said that viewpoints of both sides "coincided totally, a matter which reflects the good and normal relations between their two countries."

Prime Minister Leaves

LD091044 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait--Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister of Bahrain, left here today for Baghdad after a brief official visit to Kuwait during which he held talks about the latest developments in the Gulf region.

Shaykh Khalifah completed his talks with Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister of Kuwait. At a meeting this morning which was attended by members of the accompanying Bahraini delegation and a Kuwaiti delegation which included Shaykh Salim as-Sabah, minister of defense and acting foreign minister, Shaykh Nawaf al-Ahmad as-Sabah, minister of the interior, and Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq, minister of education.

Shaykh Khalifah and Sa'd as-Sabah (?discussed) security questions of interest to their countries and the situation in the Gulf region and the other Arab issues in addition to bilateral relations.

Prime Minister Makes Statement

LD091134 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, prime minister of Bahrain, left Kuwait for Baghdad today after a brief official visit to Kuwait during which he held talks about the latest developments in the Gulf region.

Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah made the following statement before his departure: It is a pleasure for me, before leaving my second country, sister Kuwait, to express the sincere cordial sentiments and appreciation of the Bahraini state--Amir, government and people--toward Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of the State of Kuwait, and his crown prince dear brother Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah and the brother people of Kuwait.

I was also pleased that the visit gave me the opportunity to confer with my brother Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah. We studied the important issues that concern our two countries in particular and the Arab and Islamic nation in general. We exchanged views on the main Gulf, Arab and international issues, especially the current developments and the challenges that are facing the states in the region, from which well-known foreign quarters are trying to benefit, sowing confusion and division among the sons of one and the same nation.

It pleased me that our outlook on the situation was specific and harmonious. Our views concerning all the questions were identical and our opinion regarding dealing with them was uniform. We have adopted the appropriate means to push forward the ways of cooperation and coordination between our two sister countries.

On this occasion it gives me pleasure to express my great appreciation and sincere gratitude for the care given to me and the delegation accompanying me by Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, and for the fraternal, sincere and abundant hospitality accorded to me by noble brother Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah. It is also a pleasure for me to thank brother officials for their beautiful welcome and sincere cooperation, and Kuwait and its fraternal people for their kind stand toward their sister Bahrain.

AL-ANBA' CALLS FOR UNITY WITH BAHRAIN

LDO91046 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0720 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A commentary in a local paper here today calls for an immediate move to realize a form of unity between Kuwait and Bahrain. AL-ANBA' says in its editorial: "It is not natural to continue talking for such a long time about the link of destiny between ourselves and Bahrain and the other sister countries in the Arabian Gulf without advancing one step toward proving our parentage of this unborn child."

It stresses that unity is the sound and natural choice. It expresses its hope that the visit of Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah to Kuwait will be a finale to the waiting and the fraternal talk about the inevitable single destiny of the two countries.

It says: "Kuwait and Bahrain must move immediately to achieve a form of unity which would provide a model to all the other Arab countries and an invitation to share in this unity march."

FOREIGN MINISTRY, ERITREAN FRONT OFFICIALS MEET

LDO41416 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1217 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A senior Eritrean official today met here with Rashid Abd al-'Aziz, an under secretary of the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry, to discuss the situation in Eritrea.

Dr Hapte Tesfa-Mariam, a member of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, told journalists that the meeting was "fraternal and positive."

Dr Tesfa-Mariam outlined the military position of the Eritrean forces and said that they now control 90 percent of the rural areas in Eritrea which they are trying to liberate from Ethiopia. He added that the Ethiopian forces are found only in major towns and that "they are under seige in these towns and cannot move outside them." He pointed out that Eritrean forces last month shot down three Ethiopian military transport aircraft. The Eritrean official praised the support that Kuwait has extended to the Eritrean revolution.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

ID051020 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2115 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] The United Nations, 4 October--His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has affirmed that comprehensive and lasting peace will not materialize in the Middle East or indeed in the entire world unless Israel unconditionally withdraws from all the occupied Arab areas, including Jerusalem, and recognizes the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own state on their own soil. His highness expressed the kingdom's condemnation of foreign interference in African affairs, a matter which threatens its progress and impedes its development. He affirmed the kingdom's readiness to participate in any effort aimed at achieving a new, more just international economic system that realizes the interests of all, including those of the developing countries. He said that the kingdom is ready to resume the dialog between the industrialized and developing nations to realize the desired justice and the interests of the two sides. This was stated in the speech he delivered at the UN General Assembly today. Here is the text of this speech:

Mr President, please permit me to begin this speech by extending most sincere congratulations on your election to the presidency of the current General Assembly session.

In the field of international relations, we as Muslims do not harbor enmity or hatred for other nations whether in the East, West, North or South. Father, our religion calls on us to establish bridges of friendship and amity between the various peoples.

Likewise, the Arab League works in accordance with the aims and principles of the UN Organization. It plays an effective and constructive role in strengthening political, economic, social and cultural cooperation between member states with the aim of providing for the stability, security and welfare of all the states of the area. However, the efforts of the Arab League and the member states always face an obstinate obstacle that impedes the establishment of peace and stability and the realization of welfare in the Middle East, and threatens world peace and security. I refer here to the aggressive and obstinate role played by Israel and the cunning Israeli policy which is based on establishing colonizing settlements. The continuation of Israeli aggression represents the heart of the Palestinian issue.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is convinced that despite the attempts and incomplete initiatives which have been taken at Arab and international levels to solve the Palestinian issue, (nevertheless) Israeli aggression continues in one form or another. The aggression continues despite the optimism of the supporters of Camp David that Israel would respond to lawful demands when it felt that its security was guaranteed. But the facts proved the opposite because Israeli practices and behavior still show Israel's inclination to expansion and lack of interest in establishing peace. Israeli aggression has not come to an end. It will not end until Israel upholds and accepts all the major elements forming the firm basis for a just peace: complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territory, including the city of Jerusalem; recognition of the legitimate right of the Palestinians to self-determination in their homeland; and the involvement of the basic and legitimate party in the conflict--the Palestinian people through the PLO, which is considered their sole legitimate representative.

If we review the various resolutions passed by the UN General Assembly, which condemn the Israeli aggressive practices, support the right of the Palestinian people to set up a homeland in Palestine and assert the Arab character of Jerusalem, we find that these resolutions do not disregard the Israeli claims, including the myth of secure borders, which Israel is spreading... which fail to produce any logical justification for the continuation of its occupation of Arab territories. In accordance with this policy Israel exploits the idea of secure borders as a pretext for the continuation of its occupation of Arab territories, although the facts confirm that it is the Arabs and not Israel who are seeking security. Israel has always been the aggressor. It is Israel who possesses larger quantities of arms than the Arabs. It is Israel's security which enjoys guarantees from both the East and the West.

We all realize that this organization and its various parts have been preoccupied with this problem for the past 30 years, and during these many years they have adopted resolutions which Israel has persistently ignored. We think that therefore there is no need at this stage in particular for new resolutions. Rather, what is needed is to work earnestly and to take steps for the implementation of the resolutions which have already been passed. We hope that this increased international realization of the justice of this cause will encourage the adoption of such steps and help to expose the imperialist, colonialist designs of the Zionist entity which threaten security and stability in the Middle East and the entire world.

At this point I would like to mention the important development in the attitude which stems from understanding the core of the problem and the need to find a solution to it based on the right of the Palestinian people to determine their own fate in accordance with the principles of justice and legality.

We also believe that the time has come for the Security Council to change its attitude toward the Palestinian problem, which is regarded by it as a problem of refugees who have no homeland. The Security Council should reconsider this attitude in the same way as the General Assembly has done, regarding it as an issue of a people whose rights, homeland and possessions have been usurped. The Arabs are not the cause of the conflict in the Middle East. They were dragged into it. The Palestinian people were never the aggressor at any time or the usurper of other people's land. History shows that the Palestinian people were the victim; their rights were violated, their land was usurped and their property was attacked.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reaffirms its firm conviction that peace, security and stability cannot possibly be achieved in the Middle East, nor in the entire world, unless there is a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem, a solution that will achieve recognition of all the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish their own state on their land, and realize total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, including the city of Jerusalem. Any settlement of the Palestinian problem which does not lead to the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty or does not guarantee freedom of worship for Muslims, Christians and Jews is not acceptable. Jerusalem, with all the importance it occupies, is the real test of Israel's attitude toward the UN resolutions.

Israel's expansionist and aggressive designs need no proof. Its actions are the best evidence of its intentions. Otherwise, how can we comprehend its continued building of new settlements in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, Jerusalem and on the Golan Heights? How can we comprehend the recent Israeli decision which allows Israelis to buy land from the citizens of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip... and how can we [word indistinct] interpret the Israeli prime minister's statement that the autonomy applies only to the citizens and not to the land? The matter [words indistinct] no right to their land and no right to self-determination.

Adherents to the three divine religions have the right to enjoy freedom of worship in Jerusalem, and to realize this aim we find it necessary for Jerusalem to return to Arab sovereignty, because all will enjoy freedom of religion in the shadow of that sovereignty.

All the Arab countries are working hard for peace. They have shown a great deal of patience in the face of Israel's obduracy. But a time will come when the Arabs will feel it necessary to take practical measures to defend their dignity and legitimate rights. The Arab states might differ in their stands toward the international initiatives and attempts, but they never differ on the question of a just and durable comprehensive peace.

On its part, the Saudi Arabian Kingdom denounces and condemns the Israeli aggressions against southern Lebanon. In an attempt to deceive world public opinion, Israel claims that by its aggressions on southern Lebanon it only seeks to protect itself from the Palestinians. But this is a distortion of facts. The Palestinians are in southern Lebanon because of the Israeli aggression which forced them to leave their original homes. The kingdom calls on the international community in general and the United Nations in particular to adopt decisive steps to put an end to the Israeli aggressions, which constitute a violation of international laws and human values. The kingdom also urges the countries which provide Israel with human, military and economic support to stop doing so, because by stopping they will be helping to establish peace and security.

The OAU's role in the bolstering of cooperation among the African peoples and the elimination of differences among them is consistent with the aims and principles of the United Nations. Furthermore, the similarity between the economic and social problems faced by the Arab and African peoples bring them closer together and reflect the desire of both sides for greater understanding and cooperation. The political stands of these peoples are in most cases founded on the same basis and stem from their values and heritage. Hence it is not strange to see their policies and stands similar to each other in regard to justice, equality, self-determination, independence and the fight against oppression, aggression, racism and imperialism. From this logic, the Saudi Arabian Kingdom asserts its support for the causes of liberation in Africa. It considers it necessary to provide the African peoples which are still under the yoke of imperialism and racism with support in their struggle, their just struggle, to retrieve their legitimate rights.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also affirms its support for the international efforts being exerted for the realization of the aspirations of the Zimbabwean people and the recognition of the right of the majority in the governing of their country. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia denounces foreign interference in the affairs of the African Continent, which constitutes a threat to stability, security and peace in the continent and impede its progress and development.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia bases its economic system on a strong Islamic foundation. It seeks the application of these concepts in its international economic policy. Thus, it supports freedom of trade and rejects intimidation, exploitation and blackmail in all forms.

In its untiring efforts to help in any international endeavor to establish stability, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia affirms its hope for and wishes to see the establishment of a new international economic system which would insure equality and respect for the rights of developing and advanced countries alike and would provide the means for a balanced dynamic relationship between economic development and political stability in all countries in general, and the developing countries in particular. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has spared no effort for the attainment of this objective, hoping that the dialog will continue with the same constructive spirit which reigned over the previous UN General Assembly sessions, the Paris conference on international cooperation, and the UNCTAD conference held recently in Manila. In this respect I wish to affirm that my country is prepared to participate in any international effort aimed at the resumption of the dialog in these fields in a manner compatible with the aspirations of this organization's member states.

We fully believe in some firm facts which confirm [words indistinct] no longer live in isolation, but have made long strides toward mutual reliance on one another in an increasing and intensified manner, and that these nations no longer accept an austere life, but look toward a better life and higher standard of living.

These considerations are manifested in some definite laments which call upon us to adhere to objectiveness on our part and to stick to sincerity and truthfulness when examining these issues. Concealing these facts from international public opinion does not serve the interests of mankind. Our interests make it necessary to lay down a formula that realizes cooperation and breaks the vacuum. They also call on us to recognize that realizing the desired economic aims or progress and the welfare of the international society, and justice and equality for the developing nations in particular, is a joint responsibility that applies to all.

In light of this it should be recognized that the voices which from time to time accuse the OPEC member states of being the cause of the ups and downs and instability in the international economy are quite remote from the truth. And for the sake of truth, energy constitutes only a part of the world economic system, and here I would like to stress that the OPEC countries have shouldered and still are shouldering their responsibilities in full in this sphere. The industrially advanced countries both in the West and the East should also bear their full responsibilities toward the world economy in general and toward the developing countries in particular.

Despite the fact that the issues we are debating during this session are not new and have already been raised, we still hope that our organization will march toward implementing the (?resolutions) we have adopted in the past. We are certain of the possibility of achieving this if good intentions and (?determined efforts) prevail.

Meets With Vance

LD051928 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal met U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance in New York today. The meeting, which was held at the Plaza Hotel, lasted 1 hour and was attended by Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mansuri, Foreign Ministry undersecretary for political affairs, and Saudi Ambassador in Washington Shaykh Faysal al-Hegelan. On the American side the meeting was attended by Harold Saunders, assistant to the secretary of state for Near East affairs, and a number of State Department officials.

RCC RATIFIES ISLAMIC CONGRESS AGREEMENT

JN091055 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1022 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 October--The RCC ratified here today the general agreement for economic, technical and trade cooperation among the member states of the Islamic Congress organization signed during the meetings of the 10th conference of the foreign ministers of the Islamic states held in Morocco last April. The RCC announced that the agreement was ratified because the economic, technical and trade cooperation relations among member states of the Islamic Congress organization is one of the major means for advancing economic and social development in the Islamic countries.

HUSAYN ADDRESSES MINISTERS ATTENDING BAGHDAD FAIR

JN071947 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 7 October--President Saddam Husayn has affirmed that Iraq is doing its best for the freedom, welfare and happiness of all the world's peoples. This came in a speech the president delivered here today, when he received a number of trade, finance and economy ministers attending the current session of the Baghdad International Fair.

President Saddam Husayn said: Iraq does not oppose the establishment of developed relations between the states in the area and the world's countries, based on friendship, mutual interests and in accordance with the policies and trends of each state. He explained that Iraq rejects subservience, exploitation and inequitable dealings.

Zvone Dragan, Yugoslav vice president of the Federal Executive Council, delivered a speech at the meeting on behalf of the ministers, in which he expressed the appreciation [words indistinct] issues of peoples. He praised President Saddam Husayn's speech at the sixth nonaligned summit conference, saying that it had a great impact on the world, particularly in terms of Iraq's struggle to establish a new world economic order.

PRESIDENT HUSAYN RECEIVES MESSAGES FROM WORLD LEADERS

JN091849 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 9 October--President Saddam Husayn has received a verbal message from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on relations between the two fraternal countries and ways of strengthening them. President Saddam Husayn also received a written message from Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga on bilateral relations and renewing Italian President Pertini's invitation to President Saddam Husayn to visit Italy.

Further, President Saddam Husayn has received a message from Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere on bilateral relations and ways of developing them, to serve the interests of the governments and peoples of the two friendly countries.

These messages were conveyed to President Saddam Husayn by Algerian Commerce Minister Abdelghani Akbi, Italian minister of industry and commerce Nicolazzi, and Tanzanian Commerce Minister Alphonce Marianus Rulegura, when he received them this evening.

AL-HUSS PRAISES PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE POSITION

NC051250 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss called on Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad at 1000 today. During the 30-minute meeting Prime Minister al-Huss discussed with him the results of the government's efforts on various levels to deal with the situation in the south.

After the meeting Prime Minister al-Huss said: I briefed Speaker al-As'ad on the efforts which the government is exerting to prepare for the proposed Arab summit conference and for the dispatch of the army to the south. I also discussed with him the purpose of my visit to Saudi Arabia tomorrow and the results we hope to obtain.

Asked about his opinion on the Palestinian stand, which was announced yesterday, Prime Minister al-Huss said: There is no doubt that the position announced by the Palestinian resistance command yesterday is positive and will help create a suitable atmosphere for achieving the results we desire from the Arab summit.

INQUIRY ON DETAINED CARGO SHIP REPORTED

NC071300 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Oct 79 NC

[Text] This morning Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss had telephone contact with the security command and was given information on the measures taken regarding the ship (Seraphim I), which include detention of ship and cargo and preventing the unloading of the cargo at Tripoli port.

The ship, which carries a cargo of iron and caustic soda, is still being detained at Tripoli port guarded by the Lebanese security forces and the Arab Deterrent Forces. It has been learned that the ship is carrying some 2,000 tons of iron and flies the Panamanian flag. It was anchored in international waters of Tripoli port. The commander of Tripoli, Maj 'Ali 'Ashur, and senior security officials in the north proceeded immediately to supervise the security arrangements at the port and to prevent the unloading of the cargo.

It has become clear this morning that the ship belongs to the maritime agency which is managed by Fu'ad al-Hajj, and that it arrived at Tripoli port on 3 October 1979.

TABATABA'I: NON-IRANIANS INVOLVED IN KORDESTAN FIGHTING

NC091444 Paris AFP in English 1322 GMT 9 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, 9 Oct (AFP)--Kurdish generals in the shah's army were paid 200 million dollars by the shah to start the recent troubles in Iranian Kordestan, Iranian Vice-Premier and government spokesman Sadeq Tabataba'i said here today.

At a press conference, before leaving Beirut for Damascus, Mr Tabataba'i said several non-Iranians who were fighting with the Kurds were arrested. These included eight officers from a brother country, he said.

After criticizing the Western press for what he called the fuss it has made over executions in Iran, Mr Tabataba'i said they would continue. People were still appearing before the tribunals, but some of them could find no one to take on their defense, as in the case of General Nasiri, he said.

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LEBANON

Earlier today Mr Tabataba'i met with Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat and other Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official leaders. Yesterday he met with Lebanese leaders and assured them of Iran's support, and then went to southern Lebanon to ascertain the situation there. He also met several Lebanese Shi'ite Moslem leaders during his stay.

9 Oct Departure

NC091528 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Iranian Vice Prime Minister Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i left Beirut at noon today for home [as heard] at the conclusion of a visit to Lebanon, during which he met with senior officials and inspected southern Lebanon.

BRITISH MINISTER OF STATE DOUGLAS HURD ARRIVES 7 OCT

NC071810 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Oct 79 NC

[Text] British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd arrived in Beirut at 1600 today. The British minister had arrived at the Lebanese-Syrian border at 1300. He was welcomed by Al-Biq'a Governor Henry Lahhud and the British ambassador to Lebanon. The British minister dined at the table of Governor Lahhud in Zahlah. Defense Minister Joseph Skaf was present at the luncheon.

Holds Talks

NC081245 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpts] British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Sir Douglas Hurd today began his talks with senior Lebanese officials. President Sarkis met with the British minister at 0845 today. The British ambassador in Beirut attended the meeting. The meeting lasted until 1000.

After the meeting the British minister said: I held extensive talks with President Sarkis. He explained to me how he sees the development of the policy he has adopted and how it has affected Lebanon. His excellency also spoke to us about the impending Arab summit conference.

The British minister added: I asked President Sarkis how we British and Europeans can assist him, because, as I have already explained, we feel increasing sympathy and interest toward the problems of Lebanon. We also feel that these problems have assumed international dimensions, and we wish to help solve them in the best way we can.

Asked his opinion about the situation in southern Lebanon, he said: There is no doubt that Israel's policy is liable to cause further deterioration in the south; we strongly support the UN forces operating in southern Lebanon. I hope to go to the south tomorrow to personally inspect the situation there and see the UN forces.

The British minister then called on Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and discussed with him the situation in Lebanon and in the Middle East. After the meeting, Minister of State Hurd said that he conveyed to Prime Minister al-Huss the British position, as it was announced by the British foreign minister, which is consistent with the position of the European community.

The British minister of state is scheduled to hold a press conference at 1800 tomorrow, Tuesday, at Beirut International Airport in which he will speak about the results of his talks in Beirut. He then leaves for Amman to continue his Middle East tour.

MAJOR HADDAD: SYRIANS ARE MAIN CAUSE OF TRAGEDIES

NC061518 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1400 GMT 6 Oct 79 NC

[Text] In reply to a question by our correspondent, the commander of Free Lebanon, Major Haddad, has said: There is no doubt that the speech Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus delivered at the UN General Assembly contains more positive elements and bold statements than all the other speeches which have been delivered on the Lebanese problem. I wish he had referred to the main cause of Lebanon's tragedies, which is Syria. Syria has been and still is behind everything that happened and is happening in Lebanon. Syria is considered the power which is usurping the will, freedom, independence and sovereignty of Lebanon. He should have explicitly demanded the withdrawal of the Syrian occupiers from Lebanon. The world knows and he knows that had it not been for the presence of the Syrians in Lebanon, there would have been no problem among the Lebanese.

HADDAD REPORTED READY TO TALK WITH ALL SIDES

NC070806 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 7 Oct 79 NC

[6 October statement by Maj Sa'd Haddad--recorded]

[Text] In the name of hope, friendship and peace; my Lebanese brothers, my friends, my neighbors and even my enemies throughout the world:

In view of the political world's concern about the Lebanese question in general and about the south in particular, and for the sake of serving my homeland in a more perfect way, I declare that I am ready to meet and negotiate with, under the UN banner and without any prior conditions, everyone involved in the Lebanese tragedy, including the Palestinians and Syrians, if they are really interested in establishing peace and returning Lebanon to the Lebanese.

Any negotiations without us will be fruitless, and in the long run, the cease-fire will also collapse. We are awaiting replies from all sides and are hoping for understanding and response from those who are speaking loudly for the sake of Lebanon. Without this, the blood bath will continue and more innocent people from all sides will suffer, because we believe that Lebanon belongs to the Lebanese people only.

Long live the Lebanese people! Long live the Lebanese Army! Long live the Lebanese Front! Long live Free Lebanon!

DETAILS OF U.S. SOLUTION TO LEBANESE CRISIS REPORTED

NC091840 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Oct 79 NC

[Report by Beirut Radio's New York correspondent Nadim al-Maqdisi--recorded]

[Text] In cooperation with the UN Secretariat General, the United States is currently preparing a detailed plan for solving the Lebanese crisis and for establishing peace in the country. I learned this from well-informed sources, who added that the plan would be presented to the UN General Assembly and implemented after it was approved.

Since the United States and the other states that are cooperating with it have already held a series of consultations with the parties concerned with the Lebanese crisis, the plan is not expected to face any opposition when it comes up for discussion at the United Nations.

It is known that 2 weeks ago the United States circulated ideas regarding a plan for solving the Lebanese crisis. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met in New York with Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

According to well-informed sources, the U.S. plan will consist of the following points:

1. The UN Emergency Forces would be increased by about 5,000 troops.
2. Two Lebanese Army battalions would be added to the one already in the south.
3. All other armed elements would be withdrawn from the area between the Al-Litani River and the Lebanese-Israeli border.

The United States also promised to exert pressure on Israel to insure that the fait accompli forces would abide by this plan.

It should be noted that in the talks with UN Secretary General Waldheim and U.S. Secretary of State Vance, the Lebanese side insisted that any plan to solve the Lebanese crisis must take into account Security Council Resolutions 425 and 450, which call for the imposition of the legal government's authority over all of Lebanon, beginning with the south.

WORK AT BEIRUT PORT SUSPENDED BECAUSE OF SNIPER FIRE

NC081240 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Work at Beirut port came to a standstill this morning as a result of the security tension which prevailed in the commercial area last night. Intermittent sniper fire, which continued this morning in the port area, prevented workers and other employees from reaching their places for work. This has prompted officials to call on the small number of workers and employees who gathered near the port to return home.

Contacts were made with the responsible commands with a view to stopping the sniper fire against the port area to insure normal operation in this sector, which is vital and important to the Lebanese economy.

The security situation was the subject of discussion at a meeting Defense Minister Joseph Skaf held this morning with Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib. They also discussed the measures necessary to contain any security tension and maintain stability.

TENSION CONTINUES IN NORTH; ISRAELIS SIGHTED IN SOUTH

NC091925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Oct 79 NC

[Text] According to reports from northern Lebanon, an atmosphere of tension prevailed today all over the area, including Tripoli. Bishops Abu Jawdah and Nasrallah Sufayr visited the town of Ihdin and held a meeting with former President Sulayman Franjiyah during which they discussed the incidents in the north and ways of containing them. Bishops Abu Jawdah and Sufayr said that the talks were fruitful and useful, and expressed the hope that all the abducted people would be released.

In the south, Israeli motorized movements were sighted this evening in the Al-Bayyadah area, near a UNIFIL barrier. UNIFIL forces took up positions to observe the movements.

ISRAELI FORCES' STORM' VILLAGES IN GOLAN HEIGHTS

JN092143 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Occupied Golan Heights--At 1730 today, the Israeli occupation forces stormed the villages of Majdal Shams and Mas'adah in the occupied Golan Heights. The storming force was seen beating the residents of the two Arab villages, including children, women and the elderly, with gunbutts. The cries of women and children mingled with the residents' shouts against the Israeli occupation. After a 2-hour search of the two villages, the occupation forces arrested a great number of citizens and took them to occupied Palestine. No other details are available on this new barbaric act that Israel carried out this evening against the residents of Mas'adah and Majdal Shams.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES IRANIAN VICE PRIME MINISTER

JN100508 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Oct 79 JN

[Text] At 2000 yesterday, President Hafiz al-Asad received Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, Iranian vice prime minister and official government spokesman, who returned to Damascus yesterday. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the situation in southern Lebanon in light of Dr Tabataba'i's visit to Lebanon and the contacts he made during the visit.

The Iranian vice prime minister reiterated the Iranian Islamic Republic's support for the Arab nation's struggle. Dr Tabataba'i praised Syria's stand and Syrian efforts in defense of Lebanon's territorial integrity. At the end of the meeting, President Hafiz al-Asad asked Dr Tabataba'i to convey his greetings to Ayatollah Khomeyni and Iranian Prime Minister Dr Mehdi Bazargan.

KHADDAM MEETS WITH PDRY'S MUTI' IN DAMASCUS

JN091151 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received at his office this morning Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Politburo and secretary of foreign relations at the Yemeni Socialist unity party. They discussed the situation in the Arab area and relations between the two countries.

Muti', Al-Asad Meeting

JN091320 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Politburo and secretary of foreign relations for the Yemeni Socialist Unity Party, at 1230 today. The meeting was attended by Fawwaz Sayyagh, head of the Foreign Relations Bureau of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's National Command. During the meeting, discussion centered on relations between the two friendly states and cooperation between the two parties. The situation in the Arab region and the continuous efforts to consolidate Arab steadfastness were reviewed.

PLANNING MINISTER LEAVES FOR ECONOMIC MEETING IN MOSCOW

JN091340 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1305 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 9 October--Minister of State for Planning Affairs George Huraniyah left Damascus this morning for Moscow to attend the meetings of the Syrian-Soviet Joint Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation.

The technical delegation led by 'Abd al-Hamid Mar'is left Syria for Moscow 1 week ago to hold preliminary talks on the items on the agenda of the joint committee's forthcoming session.

NATIONAL FRONT COMMITTEE MEETS WITH INTELLECTUALS

JN092013 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Text] The National Progressive Front Central Command committee formed by President Hafiz al-Asad to develop the front met today with fraternal intellectuals, writers and literary men. The meeting, which lasted about 7 hours, was held in the Damascus university auditorium. It is the first in a series of meetings that the committee has decided to hold with the various popular sectors, intending to find suitable means to develop the National Progressive Front and strengthen its role.

In their discussions, the brother and colleague pressmen, writers and intellectuals analyzed and criticized the negative aspects that have recently surfaced in our society and the essential issues that concern the masses. At the outset of the meeting, Mahmud al-Ayyubi welcomed the pressmen and intellectuals, explaining the aim of the meeting. He expressed hope that these constructive discussions and frank dialog on matters that concern our country and people will help in reacting the best formulas for action, in order to overcome the negative aspects and deal with the defects referred to by the National Progressive Front Central Command's statement. Several pressmen and writers spoke at this meeting. The committee members also spoke, praising the frankness and objectivity that prevailed during the beneficial and constructive dialog at the meeting.

BA'TH, EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS ISSUE STATEMENT 8 OCT

JN081513 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1250 GMT 8 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus, 8 Oct--A joint statement was issued today by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command and the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUG] abroad. Following is the text of the statement:

A delegation from the NPUG Executive Bureau visited the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command headquarters in Damascus during the end of September and the beginning of October. This visit was a continuation of previous visits and meetings with several comrades who are members of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command and with the comrade assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command, with whom NPUG representatives met during their last visit.

The two sides reviewed the struggling stand of the Egyptian masses and nationalist elements, the principled stand confronting the Camp David treaty and the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat plot, the link between the two states' stands on developments in the Arab region and the Arab and international stands. The NPUG representatives and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command had converging viewpoints on the following:

The struggle to bring about the downfall of the treasonous treaty and the As-Sadat regime is the primary step toward liberating the Arab homeland and toward its unity and progress. This struggle is the primary responsibility of the National Progressive Egyptian elements, through their struggling alliance with all National Progressive and pan-Arab elements in the Arab world.

On this occasion, the PNUG affirms that the military support offered by the steadfastness of Syria, the Palestine resistance and the Lebanese progressive nationalist and pan-Arab or national course for any Arab state or political power, adding that the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat plot is aimed at weakening or disrupting this steadfastness through trivial and minor disputes.

The NPUG is concerned with the unity of the national Egyptian opposition elements and condemns any attempt to fragment this opposition or involve it in any petty dispute, with which the progressive nationalist elements are not involved.

Long live a free Arab Egypt. Long live a united, liberated and progressive Arab nation. Long live the unified Arab struggle against the Arab nation's common enemy.

[Signed] The National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party abroad, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party national command.

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS SYRIAN FORCE IN LEBANON 7 OCT

JN072118 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1810 GMT 7 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpts] Damascus, 7 October--On the sixth anniversary of the October War and upon the instructions of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and the armed forces, Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and the armed forces and minister of defense, visited the Syrian contingent of the Arab deterrent force in Lebanon. He was accompanied by Maj Gen Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff for operations and training, and Maj Gen Nasir ad-Din Nasir, head of the political department. After the arrival of General Talas and those accompanying him at the headquarters of one of our formations, he was received by Maj Gen Sa'id (Tayyan), the commander of the Syrian forces and senior officers.

After a short rest, General Talas then met with the fighters, who expressed their happiness at meeting their commanders with applause and cheers for Al-Asad, the hero of the October War and the Golan. They carried photographs and banners calling for sacrifice and loyalty to the principles of the Arab nation and its goals of unity, freedom and socialism.

General Talas then delivered an impromptu speech, which he began by saying: With great pride and love, I convey to you the greetings of President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, on the sixth anniversary of the October War of liberation.

General Talas expressed his pleasure at meeting with the brother fighters. He said: Comrades, I am happy to meet with you. Each time I visit the heroes of our forces in fraternal Lebanon. My confidence that victory will be ours increases. This is because whenever I see your enthusiasm and high morale [word indistinct] in your training and [word indistinct] we become sure of victory and of achieving our nation's aspirations and goals of liberation and unity.

General Talas referred to U.S. attempts to strike at our masses' unity through Camp David, where the traitor As-Sadat meekly signed, and to the attempt to push the Arab nation, particularly Syria, toward capitulation. He said that the Arab nation has proved that it is capable, under Syria's leadership, of achieving victory and aborting the plans of such agents, traitors and hirelings. He said that the Arab nation's banner, which was carried by the late President Jamal 'abd an-Nasir, is today being carried by the Arab President, Hafiz al-Asad; who by his actions and will represents the Arab nation's pride and who said "no" to the United States and "no" to capitulation.

Talas said: We in turn, president leader, support you in the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied territories.

Brothers: The enemy is always trying to crush the Palestinian revolution and escalate his aggressions against it. Syria has always taken upon itself the defense of its revolution. Hence our heroic pilots engaged the enemy's planes in Lebanon's airspace. We emphasize that we in Syria, supported by the Arab nation's masses, are ready to wage any battle of attrition, as we did in Golan in the past. This is our destiny. We will continue to oppose the enemy, resist his attempts and abort his schemes to liquidate the factions of the Palestinian revolution.

General Talas referred to U.S. attempts to [word indistinct] the Muslim Brotherhood gangs with the aim of undermining the country with obstacles and difficulties, in order to divide its national unity and weaken its pan-Arab march. Syria however, under President Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, will continue to hoist the banner of resistance, steadfastness and liberation in the face of Zionism and U.S. imperialism and its agents.

In conclusion, General Talas urged the fighters to work and train harder and to be more disciplined, because these are the premises for liberating the land and achieving the Arab nation's goals of unity, freedom, and socialism.

General Talas then left the formation's headquarters and was given a warm send-off.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID RECEIVES YUGOSLAV PARLIAMENTARY LEADER

LD061400 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Brother Chadli Benjedid, president of Algeria and general secretary of the FLN, today received Mr Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY assembly, who is visiting Algeria. The meeting was attended by brothers Rabah Bitat, members of the Political Bureau and president of the National People's Assembly, and Abd al-Qadir Zaybaq, chairman of the planning and finance committee in the National People's Assembly. It was also attended by the chairman of foreign policy in the Yugoslav Federal Assembly and the Yugoslav ambassador to Algeria.

Markovic was also received this morning by brother Mohamed as-Silah Yahyawi, member of the Political Bureau and FLN coordinator and Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau and prime minister.

During the meeting with brother Yahyawi, views were exchanged on a number of international issues of common interest. Bilateral relations, particularly between the two parties and popular organizations, and efforts to achieve their further consolidation in order to benefit from both countries' experiences in various fields, and to increase contacts through an exchange of visits were also discussed.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION ATTENDS BANQUET IN TIZI OUZOU

LD070652 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Dispatch from Tizi Ouzou--At noon today the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation, currently on a visit to our country and led by Dragoslav Markovic, chairman of the assembly of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and a member of the League of Yugoslav Communists Central Committee, arrived in Tizi Ouzou. The delegation was accompanied by the Yugoslav ambassador to Algiers and brother Rabih Bitat.

Immediately after their arrival, the delegation attended the banquet given in their honor by the local leader. Markovic made a speech in which he pointed out that the visit has enabled the delegation to see the numerous achievements realized in the province, as well as in other provinces the delegation had already visited. It would increase the friendly relations linking the Algerian and Yugoslav peoples, which derive their roots from the bitter struggle waged by the two peoples in the cause of liberation and emancipation from the yoke of colonialism and imperialism. He stressed that Yugoslavia and our country have common objectives--raising the level of national economies and improving the standard of living of the two peoples.

Later on, the Yugoslav delegation paid a visit to the university campus and the culture house in Tizi Ouzou. The delegation concluded their visit by touring the textile complex at Draa Ben Kheda. The complex director explained the running of the complex to the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation. After the visit to the complex, the Yugoslav delegation left for the capital.

LIBYAAT-TURAYKI MEETS IRANIAN, HUNGARIAN COUNTERPARTS

ID070026 Tripoli JANA in English 1810 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] New York, Oct 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--the Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, conferred yesterday evening with the Iranian Foreign Minister Dr Ebrahim Yazdi.

Discussion during the meeting centered on recent developments in the Arab region and the situation in the Islamic world. Agreement was also reached on complete coordination between the Jamahiriya and Iran on the dissemination of the Islamic faith.

The meeting also discussed the colonialist invasion of Islamic countries, on which agreement was reached that the Jamahiriya and Iran should unify efforts to counter moves which are aimed at eradicating Islam and annihilating Muslims. The problem of Filipino Muslims was also discussed and their plight in the country highlighted.

The foreign secretary also conferred with the foreign ministers of Hungary and Malaysia, with whom he discussed bilateral relations and France's invasion of Central Africa. Both foreign ministers strongly condemned this invasion and considered it as interference in the internal affairs of an independent country which is a member of the Organization of African States, the United Nations and the nonaligned movement.

The current situation and latest developments in the Arab region were also discussed with both foreign ministers.

AT-TURAYKI, NONALIGNED MINISTERS DISCUSS 'FRENCH INTERVENTION'

ID051644 Tripoli JANA in English 1414 GMT 5 Oct 79 ID

[Text] New York, Oct 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The foreign ministers of non-aligned countries held an emergency session yesterday at the UN headquarters on the request of the Jamahiriya to discuss the French invasion of the Central African empire.

At the commencement of the session Dr. 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, the Jamahiriya foreign secretary, said that the invasion was a threat to the non-aligned movement, a violation of the principles and charter of the U.N., and of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

He pointed out that the French intervention was not the first of its kind. For many years France has been intervening directly in the affairs of the continent, using weapons and mercenaries to change their aggressive regimes, conspiring against these countries and using them as military bases.

He clarified: "It is the right of the peoples to carry out the changes they desire. It is not acceptable to have foreign intervention, which is a violation of the sovereignty of the independent member countries of the U.N. We in the Jamahiriya do not defend individuals, but we reject the principle of foreign intervention in the affairs of an independent country which enjoys complete sovereignty, toppling its regime and appointing some Paris resident to take over."

Dr. at-Turayki called upon the non-aligned countries to condemn the invasion, so as to reinforce the movement of non-alignment and its confrontation of schemes designed against its unity.

Nigeria drafted a motion condemning the invasion, calling for immediate measures to be taken to stop the invasion and the withdrawal of the French forces.

MOROCCO

PLANS CALLING FOR SUMMIT ON WESTERN SAHARA REPORTED

NC061150 Paris AFP in English 1112 GMT 6 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Beirut, Oct. 6, (AFP)--Morocco is planning to call a summit meeting of countries bordering Western Sahara to propose a blueprint aimed at making the region a zone of cooperation and development.

The move was revealed here today in an interview in the daily AN-NAHAR newspaper by Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta. The minister said he would be revealing details of this project during his next speech to the United Nations General Assembly.

He limited himself to indicating that the project consisted of realizing an Arab-African aim, in as much as the Arabs and Africans are searching for a field of cooperation. If such cooperation is set up between the frontier countries on the Western Sahara, it could then extend to European states, he said. It could be of great interest for countries which have no outlet to the sea--Mali, Niger and Chad.

All the states contacted by Morocco had reacted favourably, the minister said.

BOUCETTA ADDRESSES UNGA ON SAHARAN PROBLEM

LD051332 Rabat MAP in English 1229 GMT 5 Oct 79 ID

[Text] New York, Oct 5 (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign affairs and cooperation minister reaffirmed here Thursday before the United Nations General Assembly that "the Sahara, formerly under Spanish rule, has irreversibly reintegrated the motherland". Boucetta recalled the proposal that King Hassan II of Morocco made to the president in office of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), related to the holding of a summit which would gather the heads of state and government of the countries bordering the Sahara in order to study means of ensuring a harmonious economic development of the countries of the region.

"It is a question of overcoming a wrong problem, he said, and of creating favorable conditions to a sincere and safe cooperation between all countries bordering the Sahara". "It is not a question for Morocco of a proposal of circumstances or a subterfuge meant to maintain this question in ambiguity", he outlined. On the other hand the Moroccan minister reaffirmed that this cooperation should be in the framework of the OAU and the economic integration at the intercontinental level, in an Arab-African optic and in a perspective of the Arab-European dialog. Boucetta also emphasized the necessity to "renew the ethnic, cultural, economic, and religious link in the interest of all peoples of the countries bordering the Sahara."

Boucetta stressed the fact all states of the region which is extended from the Atlantic to the Red Sea have a Saharan prolonging "those who want to impose the existence of a Saharan people must refer to the whole Sahara, and not to the part which constitutes a natural prolonging and an integral part of Morocco", he said. [sentence as received]

He equally recalled King Hassan's proposal related to the elaboration in common of a policy which would allow the enclaved countries such as Mali, Niger, and Chad to have access to the sea.

Regarding the Middle East problem, Boucetta affirmed that the Palestinian question knew these last years an important evolution on the international scene, marked by the recognition--by the great majority of states--of the legitimate, national, authentic and [word indistinct] rights of the Palestinian people, represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

"Morocco, said Boucetta, condemns vigorously the Israeli aggression policy, which is against the international right, ethic and uses. He outlined that the Islamic conference of Fes (Morocco) and the al-Quds committee meeting reaffirmed their total support to the Palestinian people, and their determination to bring their moral and financial support to the PLO regarding the issue of the holy city of al-Quds. The Moroccan minister recalled that the al-Quds committee which met in Fes, considers the liberation of this city as an affair of all Muslim and Arab peoples, and its reintegration to Arab sovereignty as a common Islamic duty which commits all Muslim peoples and governments.

"Morocco, added Boucetta, greets the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for the liberation and independence, and reiterates its moral and material support to the liberation movements of this region. It also hopes that negotiations underway in London will reach a solution guaranteeing to the people of Zimbabwe, represented by the National Front, its right to independence".

"Morocco equally strongly condemns the racist regime of Pretoria that it considers as a shame for the peoples of the twentieth century, and a crime against humanity".

On the other hand, and regarding Namibia, Boucetta emphasized that Morocco supports the legitimate struggle led by the SWAPO, legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

Finally, regarding disarmament, Boucetta said Morocco is pleased with the issues reached during the special session of the United Nations devoted to disarmament.

BOUABID EXPLAINS REASON FOR RISING PRICES

ID071741 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Oct 79 ID

[Excerpts] LE MATIN DU SAHARA published today an interview with Prime Minister and Minister of Justice Maata Bouabid, in which he spoke particularly about the economic and social conditions which Morocco is now experiencing because of the aggression against it and of its determination to safeguard its dignity, freedom, stability and territorial integrity, whatever the price.

Bouabid affirmed that the general course of government activity has always aimed to protect the citizens and improve their living conditions, despite the difficult times which the country is experiencing. He pointed out that the government's economic policy has always tried to overcome this difficult situation with the minimum of negative effects and to ease the economic and financial imbalance which Morocco suffers, like the rest of the Third World countries which do not produce oil. He added that the situation is deteriorating because of the war imposed on us.

The prime minister also pointed out that the slight price increases of some basic commodities such as sugar, oil and milk are necessary because of the growing disparity between production costs and selling prices.

The prime minister said that this disparity between production costs and prices has been costing the government dearly. Thus, he added, the increases which the government made sure were kept to a just level aim at easing the burden on the government--particularly at a time when the government must meet the huge expenditure on national defense.

He added that he is confident that the Moroccan people realize this fact and will continue, in a spirit of struggle and patriotism, to make their contributions toward the national effort for safeguarding the country's territorial integrity, freedom and dignity.

As for Morocco's ability to endure this state of affairs, Maata Bouabid said, it is boundless. We will continue to endure however long it takes. With the strength of our faith, determination and mobilization, we will overcome it.

Speaking of the mobilization of the people, Bouabid said it has actually taken place since King Hassan II asked the Moroccan people to participate in the Green March. He said that mobilization can take all sorts of forms, starting from ordinary contribution to major sacrifices. Every Moroccan is prepared to carry arms in defense of the homeland whenever King Hassan II appeals for this.

Speaking of the criticism made against Moroccan diplomacy, Bouabid affirmed that Morocco is defending its just cause by honorable means--unlike its opponents who resort to bargaining, distortion and ill intentions. He affirmed that Morocco will not fall in the trap of tirades and will not buy information media as the opponents do. But it is Morocco's duty, nevertheless, to review its methods and some of its fruitless practices.

ENERGY, MINING MINISTER TO SIGN IRAQI OIL AGREEMENT

ID051426 Rabat MAP in English 1244 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Casablanca, Oct 5 (MAP)--Moussa Saadi, Moroccan minister of energy and mining, left here this Friday for Baghdad. Before his departure, Saadi said to newsmen that he was going to Baghdad to conclude a long-term agreement, in accordance with which Iraqi will supply Morocco with oil.

"Iraq is one of our main suppliers of crude oil", stated Saadi, adding that he will equally hold talks with Iraqi officials on means of strengthening cooperation between the two countries in the field of energy and mining, as well as on Morocco's purchase of Iraqi sulfur.

On the other hand, Saadi indicated that he would preside over the Moroccan day at the Baghdad international fair on behalf of the Moroccan minister of trade and industry.

The minister finally precised that he will hold talks with the Iraqi minister of oil and mining on Arab cooperation in the fields of energy and mining, recalling that Morocco shelters the headquarters of the Arab organization of mineral resources.

SUDAN

VICE PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED ON TIES WITH AFRICAN, ARAB STATES

LD091339 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 2 Oct 79 p 2 LD

[Untitled interview in Khartoum by Sudanese First Vice President, Gen 'Abd al-Majid Khalil to Sayid Abuwarqah of ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Recently, Uganda made a number of accusations regarding the presence of Idi Amin forces in Sudan, and then about the presence of Idi Amin himself here. Is there any basis for these accusations?

[Answer] Being a journalist, you perhaps know more than anyone about the whereabouts of Idi Amin. We in Sudan do not pay much attention to these unfounded accusations because we actually adhere to the OAU Charter regarding noninterference in the affairs of others--particularly our neighboring states--and seriously try to build bridges of friendship with peoples. Throughout the developments of the Ugandan issue, we avoided interfering in Uganda's affairs and did not wish to be a party to the dispute.

When the Ugandan refugees flowed into Sudan, we assumed our humanitarian and African responsibility regarding them. We set up camps for them and cared for them as refugees suffering from the pressures of certain conditions in their country. However, the Ugandan side made various statements about the refugees and the presence of Idi Amin.

I believe that you recently heard the Ugandan authorities' denial of their accusations about Idi Amin's presence in Sudan. They have perhaps seen for themselves that their accusations were false. The restoration of security and stability is all we wish for Uganda.

[Question] What is the situation on your border with Ethiopia like now? Did your failure to reach an agreement with Ethiopia in Freetown have any negative effect on the relations between the two countries? What is your attitude toward the Eritrean revolution now?

[Answer] The Freetown conference was an attempt to bring about within the OAU framework an understanding between Sudan and Ethiopia regarding the dispute between the two countries. For our part, we went to Freetown to reach an understanding with Ethiopia in this connection. Since the basic dispute between Sudan and Ethiopia stems from the Eritrean problem, it was natural for the discussions to revolve around this problem. The Ethiopian side, however, refused completely to discuss Eritrea and said that this was purely an internal problem which has been resolved militarily. The Ethiopian side asked to discuss Ethiopian-Sudanese relations. Since we saw that it would be meaningless to discuss relations without discussing the Eritrean issue, the conference was unable to reach any solution to this question. Our views on the Eritrean problem and its dimensions have not changed. We still believe that military action does not constitute a solution to the problem and that insistence on ignoring the nature of the problem will not achieve any positive results for either the Ethiopian people or the Eritrean people. It is on this basis that we believe that it is necessary for all sides to work out the basis for a peaceful solution to the Eritrean problem which has persisted for too long and whose repercussions are about to extend beyond its arena.

[Question] Sudan has played an important role in the process of solving the Chadian issue. Is Sudan still playing this role, especially now that Nigeria is playing a role, or are the two countries' roles complementary?

[Answer] We believe that our role in the African area is a positive one and should not stop. It is only because of this that we have contributed to solving the Chadian problem as much as we have since 1976. Since the Sabha, Tripoli, Khartoum and N'Djamena conferences, our efforts have probed our insistence on achieving national unity in Chad and on helping the people of Chad and their long suffering. We made efforts at the levels of presidential, ministerial and military delegations. All these efforts aimed at closing the ranks of the friends in Chad. As part of these efforts, Sudan recently proposed several formulas for national conciliation and alliance. These efforts almost brought about harmony in Chad at the beginning, but stumbled later on. Sudan then saw that the other African states should join in these efforts in the hope of achieving positive results, hence the prominent Nigerian role in this connection. This proves that Sudan does not seek to adopt any special stands but works in solidarity with the other brothers. Sudan has continued to play its leading role in solidarity with Nigeria which is a fraternal state and is complementing Sudan's role in order to achieve a comprehensive solution to the Chadian issue--a solution that would end the sufferings of our neighbor Chad and achieve security and stability for it.

[Question] You have some armed forces contributing to the development of forces in some Arab states, particularly in the Gulf states. Will you continue with this policy or do you feel that you need these qualified cadres here?

[Answer] No matter how much we need our qualified cadres here in the people's armed forces, our need for them will not be at the expense of the advancement and promotion of the friendly Arab armies. The policy of helping friendly states is not a short-term tactical affair but a firm strategy. This principle is firm and we will continue to support the brothers as much as we can because we believe that our Gulf brothers' strength and progress constitutes strength and progress for our country.

[Question] Some analysts saw the political reform movement and the changes that have taken place recently as the end of the road for national reconciliation, especially since some principal personalities have left their political positions. Is this true? How is national reconciliation proceeding in general? Is the participation of new elements in government regarded as the beginning of a new phase in the process of political action in Sudan?

[Answer] Analysts sometimes base their views on conceptions and views that might be wrong and incorrect because in most cases they are not aware of the reality of the situation here. As for national reconciliation, it is proceeding steadily. It is based on principles on which there is no going back. Our brother returnees have often emphasized that there is no going back on what has been agreed upon--no more disputes, no more fighting and no turning back, but a surge to the future under the canopy of complete national unity and without confrontation either inside or outside the country.

[Question] Many newspapers and other information services abroad try to emphasize the presence of Egyptian forces in Sudan. What is the truth? Does the joint defense agreement basically permit such a presence?

[Answer] We have denied this false allegation based on ignorance of the simplest political rules. The defense agreement, as I have often announced, is not directed against any country. It is a (defence) agreement and not an agreement for hostile action. It is in accordance with the Arab League Charter. All that it provides for is that such a presence should take place in the event of an aggression being committed against either state. This is a legitimate right of self-defense and not a hostile act against anyone.

[Question] Sudan has balanced relations in the Arab and African arenas and maintains excellent relations with its fraternal Arabs. It also has a strong relationship with Saudi Arabia. How is this relationship proceeding? Do you have military cooperation with the country?

[Answer] It is true that we have friendly and balanced relations with the brothers and friends. Our eagerness to maintain these relations stems from the nature of our Arab and African existence, which distinguishes us as a people capable of strengthening Arab-African relations while adhering to our Arab aims and our African reality.

Sudan's relationship with the fraternal Saudi Arabian Kingdom is not only a relationship of neighborliness, but an extension of an external relationship that derives its reality from history and the broad spiritual bond that binds the two fraternal countries. It is not surprising that our relationship with Saudi Arabia is characterized as being more than a fraternal one; and therefore, cooperation between us must be on the same level. Undoubtedly Saudi Arabia, which is carrying out its duty toward the Arab and Islamic nations, is playing its fraternal and sincere role toward Sudan.

[Question] Is there any truth in the allegations that some states are exerting economic pressure on you in an attempt to impose certain conditions? Have you found any proof that communists, opposition or foreign elements participated in and motivated the recent incidents in Sudan?

[Answer] Proceeding from its principles, Sudan rejects pressure or conditions in any shape or form. On the basis of these principles, cooperation between us and others does not involve pressure of this kind. The economic situation from which Sudan is suffering is the product of the deteriorating world economic conditions which every day bring more inflation and increases in the prices of energy and manufactured goods and which we, as a developing state making great efforts for national development, find ourselves faced with.

As for the recent disturbances in Sudan, despite their small size and triviality and the fact that they were confined to high schools, we are constantly aware of the desperate attempts of hostile elements which, whatever their principles and ideologies, operate at the instigation of their manipulators abroad. Therefore, the hostile elements, be they communist, opposition or foreign, inevitably try to seize every opportunity to exploit any situation that would affect the situation in Sudan. However, these elements forget one important thing--namely, that the revolution has made more progress than they imagine and if they look around them, they should realize that Sudan is relatively more stable than other countries. The hired voices always tend to exaggerate things and try through propaganda to exploit everything that serves their own interests and intentions.

[Question] Has there been any mediation between you and Iraq to resolve the existing differences?

[Answer] I do not believe such a thing has taken place. Our attitude toward this matter is based on the necessity of respecting our sovereignty and on our rejection of the attempts to drag regimes under the wings of those whom the Iraqi Ba'ith Party previously fought.

TUNISIA

HABIB CHATTI ELECTED ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SECRETARY GENERAL

LD091620 Tunis TAP in English 1420 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] New York, Oct 9 [TAP]--Habib Chatti, former Tunisian foreign minister, was unanimously elected secretary general of the Islamic conference. The election took place Monday during the meeting held in New York by the foreign ministers of this conference member countries.

Four countries (Tunisia, Indonesia, Pakistan and Bangladesh) offered themselves as candidates to this post.

The ministers discussed means of coordinating their stand vis-a-vis the issues on the U.N. General Assembly agenda.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO PRESS CONFERENCE DESCRIBES SMARA OPERATION

LD100045 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Ma' al-Aynayn, member of the POLISARIO Front Politburo, held a press conference this afternoon at the POLISARIO Front mission in Algiers in which he gave details of the historic military operation mounted by the Saharan fighters against the royalist invading Moroccan forces in Smara.

At the news conference, Mokhtar Ma' al-'Aynayn explained that during the historic attack on the invading forces in Smara a Moroccan colonel was killed. The Saharan forces also shot down three military planes of the F-5 and C-6 type. He also announced that the military reinforcements sent by the Rabat regime to the (?scattered) Smara units had in turn been exposed to the attack of the Saharan forces which prevented their arrival in Smara. He stated that in addition to the two planes destroyed at Al-'Uyum airport and in the area of (Izit) three other helicopters of the Royalist Air Force, one of which was at Smara airport, were destroyed.

He added that the Smara battle, which is part of the Houari Boumediene offensive, will not be the last. The Saharan Liberation Forces will strike again until the Saharan people can impose their will to live a free and dignified life on the soil of their homeland. The Saharan official noted, nevertheless, that the POLISARIO Front is prepared to search for a negotiated solution. He addressed a new appeal to the UN secretary general and to the OAU committee to try and bring the two opposing sides, namely the POLISARIO Front and Morocco, together to find a political solution to the dispute.

Ma' al-'Aynayn noted that the aim of the POLISARIO Front (?is) to deal successive blows to the military machine of the invaders.

Meanwhile, a communique issued by the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry some time ago explained that the attack of the Saharan fighters on 5 and 6 October on The Moroccan garrison in Smara resulted in heavy losses in life and equipment, in addition to the capture of many occupation troops. The operation was mounted on the night of 5 October on all the positions of the occupiers, which were destroyed one after another, and that their reinforcements, sent from southern Morocco and a number of occupied towns in the Western Sahara, were not able to reach Smara as a result of the blows dealt to them by the Saharan forces.

HA'ARETZ ARTICLE VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF CARTER SPEECH

TAO51127 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 5 Oct 79 p 14 TA

[Eliyahu Salpeter article: "The Soviet Brigade and Us"]

[Text] President Carter's surrender on the matter of the Soviet combat brigade's presence in Cuba has turned the world we live in into something less stable and more dangerous. It was a demonstration of helplessness, the results of which will be felt throughout the world along all the lines of the global confrontation. Its implications for Israel are also not encouraging.

Dr Henry Kissinger's book of memoirs again supplies (for those who need them) dozens of examples of the fact that the Soviets recognize one border in regard to their expansion--the confrontation border, which they fear. This week President Carter removed this border from even the approaches to the United States. This week statesmen in Tokyo, New Delhi, London, Rome and Caracas were asking themselves unpleasant questions. However, in the nature of things, the question is being asked with even more urgency in the regions of international tension, which necessarily also act as focuses of power struggles or at least of influence between the two superpowers. If the Soviet Union can "thumb its nose" at the U.S. President from a distance of a few dozen kilometers off the coast of Florida, can we assume that it will take his warnings, if there are any, into consideration in regard to the Persian Gulf or the eastern basin of the Mediterranean?

The affair of the Soviet brigade has again demonstrated the White House's lack of skill in dealing efficiently with an international crisis, in the diplomatic-technical sense of the term. The creation of an overt confrontation with the Soviet Union, accompanied by statements to the effect that the United States will not accept the presence of Soviet troops, without any reasonable certainty of success (with or without a possibility of an honorable withdrawal on the part of the other side) indicates one of two things: lack of wisdom in creating the public crisis; a faulty evaluation of the reactions of the other side.

Lighting all the floodlights of a speech to the nation in an attempt to blur the surrender will only underline the weakness of Carter's policy. And even more: If this is the evaluation and tactical skill on the Cuban issue, which is close to the United States, how will Carter react to a more distant Soviet challenge, for example, in the Middle East?

But above and beyond the diplomatic failure, the fear is aroused that Carter's surrender exposes two more serious matters from the global aspect, and therefore from the aspect of Israel as well: One is that he is already behaving as though the Soviet Union has decisive strategic superiority. The second is that he has shown a lack of ability to locate the Soviet weak spots on which the United States can exert political counterpressures so as to force Moscow to take the U.S. demands into consideration.

That same fractured perspective of the international arena which made no connection between abandoning the shah of Iran and U.S. credibility in the eyes of its European and Asian allies and which saw no contradiction between praise for Saudi Arabia and condemnation of OPEC could also result in an incorrect evaluation of the possibility that the Soviet interest in a continuation of detente also gives the United States a tool to cut down the Soviet incitement against the Israeli-Egyptian peace. Israel certainly should not be surprised by the fact that the Carter administration is soothing Moscow by saying there is no connection between what it is doing in Cuba and the ratification of the SALT agreement.

There is no doubt that there has been a grave change in the balance of power between the two superpowers since the missile crisis in Cuba. In 1960-61, the U.S. Armed Forces numbered 2.5 million men; the Soviet had 3.6 million men. The Soviet advantage was 1:1.4. Today the Americans have 2.1 million troops and the Soviets have 4.4 million--that is, an advantage of 1:2.1. The number of U.S. tanks remains at 12,500; the number of Soviet tanks has increased from 35,000 to 45,000. The superiority has grown from 1:2.3 to 1:3.6. The number of giant transport planes of the U.S. forces has not changed; there are about 823. The number the Soviets have has grown from a few hundred to 2,600! The number of merchant ships (which can be turned into military transport) in the U.S. Navy has dropped from 950 to 550, while the number in the Soviet Navy has risen from 840 to 2,450; that is, from a slight advantage for the United States (0.9:1), the ratio has changed to one of a very large advantage (1:4.5) in favor of the Soviets.

The most dramatic reversal has taken place in strategic arms: On the surface, the SALT agreement restricted the number of expeditionary forces (intercontinental planes and missiles) but in fact a reversal has also taken place in this sphere in favor of the Soviets since the Americans have done away with most of their intercontinental aircraft (the ratio has changed from 1:1.1 in favor of the United States to 1:1.1 in favor of the Soviets. The change in the sphere of missile batteries is even graver since this type of weapon is considered to be the surest in case of a sudden attack and, thus is also defined as the main deterrent tool.

At the beginning of the 1960's the Soviet Union did not have even one missile battery and--in any case, it did not launch any missiles from a battery, the United States had three batteries with a total of 48 missiles. Today, the Soviets have a decisive numerical superiority--90 batteries in contrast to 41 U.S. batteries and 1,015 missiles in contrast to 656 in the United States.

In spite of the change in the balance of forces, the experts believe that the United States--because of both the greater accuracy of the U.S. missiles and the abundance of the warheads they carry--still has "guaranteed destruction capability" to an extent that will deter the Soviets from a sudden attack. That is to say, Moscow does not yet have the ability to make the United States, by means of a nuclear threat, accept a change in the status quo. (Those opposed to the SALT II agreement say that, if the agreement is signed, the Soviets will have this ability in another 3-4 years.

If Mr Carter is already acting as though the Soviets have a decisive superiority, how will he act during those critical 4-5 years when the Soviets will really have such a superiority, even if the United States immediately begins to speed up its conventional and strategic arms so as to close the gap? If he swallows a Soviet "frog" in Cuba in 1979, how will he stand up to them in 1981 or 1983 (if he is still in the White House) in Korea, Saudi or even in Germany?

From Israel's viewpoint what happened in the Cuban affair this week has several more worrying implications:

Although in the past there have been reports that Soviet pilots carried out operational flights for the air forces of this or that Arab country, or that the Soviets sent armored units to fight at the Cubans' side in Ethiopia, the United States never accepted the phenomenon. The dispatch of Soviet fighting forces to the "grey regions" between the two blocs was considered to be a grave violation of the rules of the game. But now President Carter has proved de facto that he has been forced to accept a Soviet combat presence, not in a "grey region" far away, but right at the gates of the United States.

It is not difficult to guess what the effect of the demonstration of U.S. weakness will be on its European allies' confidence, even if some of their leaders (especially Germany) give public support to the ratification of the SALT II agreement in spite of the Cuban affair. Israel has learned from its experience that any weakening of U.S. influence in West Europe is reflected by a severance of the allies from U.S. positions in the Middle East and in an upswing in their courting of the Arabs.

We can also fear that Moscow's friends and allies in the Middle East--for example, Iraq, Syria and Libya--will now have fewer hesitations about agreeing to give the Soviet Union overt bases on their soil.

The deployment of Soviet forces in Middle Eastern countries is one of the possible results of the acceptance of the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba. Other scenarios which have now become less imaginary are: Soviet intervention in Iran in order to take control of the oilfields in the event of chaos following the collapse of Khomeyni's regime; the sending of Muslim "volunteers" from the Soviet Union in order to "defend" a leftist revolution in one of the Middle Eastern countries (Afghanistan is one of the primary candidates for this); and the demonstrative stationing of Soviet "observers" or "instructors" in a confrontation country preparing for a military adventure with Israel in order to deter a too vigorous reaction. In each of these scenarios the basic assumption is that the treatment of the latest Cuban crisis has dissipated Soviet fears of a U.S. reaction.

In Moscow's eyes--and in those of the allies of the United States--are still three questions, the answers to which could lessen the dangerous implications of President Carter's "giving in": How will Senator Kennedy, the undeclared competitor for the presidential candidacy, react to Mr Carter's behavior? How will the affair affect the Senate's willingness to ratify the SALT II agreement? And, perhaps the main question: What will be the reaction of the U.S. public, will it approve of the President's conduct or express reservations about it in the upcoming public opinion polls?

POLL INDICATES MAJORITY TRUSTS U.S. IN DEFENSE SPHERE

TA081247 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Oct 79 p 3 TA

[Text] The majority of the public believes that the United States will defend Israel's security needs in the peace negotiations. This was indicated by a Pori Institute public opinion poll conducted at HA'ARETZ request.

Of all those polled, 57.2 percent trust the United States to defend Israel's security needs (of these, 20.6 percent "trust very much," while 36.6 percent "trust a little"). This contrasts with the 36.7 percent who do not trust the United States to defend Israel's security needs (of these, 23.7 percent "do not quite trust," while 13 percent "do not trust at all").

Pori Institute director Refa'el Gil notes that the trust in the United States exhibited by the more educated people is more reserved, while the trust of the less educated people tends to be very extreme. Of the hard laborers, for example, 25.5 percent trust "very much" that the United States will defend Israel's security needs, in comparison with only 15.2 percent among people in academic or managerial positions.

The poll included a representative sample of 1,200 men and women who were personally interviewed in their homes throughout the country.

JERUSALEM POST: SINAI AGREEMENT ACCEPTED TO BOLSTER DAYAN

TA080757 Jerusalem POST in English 8 Oct 79 p 1 TA

[By Anan Safadi, POST Mideast affairs editor]

[Excerpts] The Cabinet yesterday granted qualified approval to the controversial plan which Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan concluded with the United States and Egypt for monitoring the peace in Sinai.

But despite its emphasis on the need for "amendments and clarification," the Cabinet appears in essence to have endorsed the concept of the interim supervisory scheme which Dayan put forward. The scheme was an alternative to Jerusalem's demand that the United States back a multinational peacekeeping force immediately.

Cabinet Secretary Arie Na'or told newsmen that the plan Dayan negotiated with the Americans and the Egyptians last month in Washington had been "accepted in principle." But he added that "the foreign minister has been authorized to relay to Washington "proposals for amendments and clarification." Na'or declined to elaborate.

The Jerusalem POST has learned that the proposals were outlined in a five-point document which, according to one informed source, is aimed at reassuring Israel on certain issues related to long-range security surveillance in Sinai.

The Cabinet devoted much of its regular weekly session yesterday to discussing the transitional peacekeeping plan which is likely to remain in force until the United States sets up a multinational force to monitor security arrangements in Sinai following Israel's final withdrawal from the peninsula in 1982.

The Cabinet's acceptance in principle of the transitional monitoring scheme--despite the objection last week of several ministers and members of the Knesset foreign affairs and defense committee--was seen as a gesture to bolster Dayan's negotiating credibility. Critics had insisted that the scheme be rejected to force the United States to meet its commitment to set up an alternative force to UNEF now.

A proposal by Transport Minister Hayim Landau that Israel hold up its phased pullback from Sinai until the United States agreed to set up a multinational force was rejected yesterday. Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i was the only minister who reportedly backed Landau's proposal.

Legal arguments by Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir were also turned down at the insistence of Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who held that the discussion should be confined to the formulas Dayan had brought with him from Washington.

A majority of ministers yesterday supported the transitional peacekeeping scheme, which involves surveillance coordinated between Israel, Egypt and the United States. There was no vote, but it was clear that the scheme was not endorsed unanimously.

Premier Menahem Begin formulated the Cabinet decision after a debate during which ministers proposed amendments and clarification. The bulk of the suggestions put forward did not touch on the arrangements which Dayan and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman had agreed upon with the Americans and the Egyptians. (The arrangements pertain to the 5-kilometer-wide corridor to separate Egypt from Israel for about 2 and 1/2 years, pending Israel's final pullback to the international frontiers.) The suggestions were understood to have centered on the need for defining the mechanism for monitoring the peace treaty in areas relinquished by Israel.

In this context a number of ministers insisted on a greater American role, particularly in monitoring Egyptian moves on land and sea west of Sinai. The same ministers sought to make clear to the United States that unless it takes concrete steps to establish a multinational force for eventual Sinai surveillance, Israel will suspend its final withdrawal from the peninsula's eastern sector in 1982.

DAVAR ARTICLE ON WEST BANK SETTLEMENTS, SINAI SUPERVISION

TA071103 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 7 Oct 79 p 7 TA

[Daniyel Bloch article: "The Stormy Issues on the Cabinet Table"]

[Text] This week two stormy issues are lying on the Cabinet table: Further requisitioning of land in the territories for the needs of seven existing settlements and approval for the Sinai supervision arrangements. On the surface the two issues have no connection with each other, but in actual fact both have a common source: the government's functioning, which is faulty to the point of being unbearable, and the absence of any planned policy in any sphere whatsoever.

Many people feel that the seven settlements referred to are superfluous, harmful and lacking in any real value, and that when peace arrives, most of them (if not all) will be removed. However, even the method used by the settlements' supporters, that of patching over patches, is pointless. First, there is a surrender to pressure by Gush Emunim and settlements [hitnahluyot] are established, then a security justification for them is sought, and after that they begin to plan the settlement [yishuv] and find land for it. This government has never decided upon a clear settlement policy with an order of priorities. It has not determined clear settlement areas or whether there should be agricultural or industrial settlement--rural or urban. From the viewpoint of strategic control, it has not decided whether to give preference to dozens of small, dispersed settlements, which would only make the provision of services and also security and defense deployment more difficult, or whether instead to give preference to five or six towns on main crossroads. Because of this, all settlement policy has been made through surrender to Gush Emunim pressure, with the NRP ministers, sometimes against their will, having to support Gush Emunim in order to prevent its complete defection from the NRP and its joining Moshe Shamir, the hat-swallower [as published] (whose Tehiya Movement [words missing in text]). Because of this we witness reversals in position when 'Ezer Weizman supports a demand to add on land one minute and the next minute he goes back on this; and before the final voting in the Cabinet, which, as usual, will surrender to Gush Emunim, we may see another show in which Yadin will submit an appeal to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. But the end is known: another blow to Israel's image abroad and the process of autonomy negotiations.

The issue of the agreement on the supervision arrangements also belongs to the same sphere of governmental "disorder." Almost the entire issue of supervision arrangements was agreed upon between 'Ezer Weizman and General 'Ali at their talks in Haifa during as-Sadat's visit. But Begin, who apparently did not understand as-Sadat very well, thought that he had achieved more than that in his tete-a-tete with the president of Egypt, and so he scheduled further negotiations in Washington.

From the beginning the negotiations were only intended to obtain U.S. agreement on its share in the arrangement. But Dayan, who likes to get a finger into any agreement to which he was not a partner, added on additional demands in the Cabinet so as to force the Americans, as it were, to fulfill their commitment to establish a multinational force. Dayan apparently forgot to explain to the ministers that there was no U.S. commitment concerning the interim period of 3 years, up to April 1982, during which Israel will continue to hold on to part of Sinai, and that President Carter's commitment becomes valid only when the Israeli withdrawal to the international border is completed. After trying to put several mines in the path of the negotiations in Washington, Dayan, with his well-known modesty, tried to get out of taking part in the negotiations himself and did not acquiesce until after it had been decided that he would lead the delegation.

In Washington, the same agreement was achieved that had already been achieved in Haifa with the sole addition of Vance's letter about the establishment of multinational force at the end of the 3 years, and if it is not established--so the Americans promised--the U.S. supervisory forces will remain.

In the Cabinet, Dayan and Weizman again came up against strong opposition to the agreements they had obtained in Washington, and we can still recall how the peace agreement was held up for several months because of the stew cooked up by several ambitious ministers when Dayan and Weizman returned from the Blair House talks. Dayan, who quite often finds himself suffering attacks of rage, lost his temper at the criticism and reacted furiously, biting and even crudely. Weizman remained silent and left the black work to Dayan, not without great pleasure. Dayan himself came out with a broad publicity campaign to explain his position over all the communications media.

This was nothing other than a typical expression of the government's situation and of its lack of policy even on matters of foreign affairs and publicity. The Cabinet ministers who decide on political affairs have no prior, joint discussion. Decisions are made by shooting from the hip, without checking all the implications in various spheres and examining the political and publicity aspects. It is typical for Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or to submit a memo to the Supreme Court which appears to contradict the state attorney's claims and the chief of staff's statement. The Cabinet gets into entanglements by an approach which is filled with contradictions on anything involving the Palestinian issue. The current Cabinet, like its predecessor, accepted the "Yariv-Shem-Tov" formula for the United States; that is, that the U.S. administration may speak with the PLO when the latter recognizes the State of Israel's right to exist, but the State of Israel itself will go on saying "never." Is there any informed person in Israel and the world who does not know that after the PLO fulfills the "Yariv-Shem-Tov" condition Israel will also negotiate with it, whether willingly or under duress? But in the meantime Israel will lose all the publicity advantages of taking the political initiative and occupying an offensive rather than a defensive position.

Dayan himself knows, of course, that the political process will end with negotiations with the PLO. He also behaves accordingly in his contacts with Palestinian figures in the territories, and there is no doubt that he hints about this in his unofficial contacts with the Americans. However, in his official contracts and public announcements, he acts in the most intrasigent manner. What is still left after that for the emasculated has-beens ['aruvot havutot], as Dayan calls the Foreign Ministry officials, to explain and do?

There is no doubt that, from the aspect of personal standards, Dayan and Weizman are head and shoulders above the other Cabinet ministers. Even in their political views they are far ahead of all their colleagues, including the prime minister.

But they both share a lack of desire, an ability to put up a serious fight for their approaches, and they are capable of changing their positions for new ones each morning because of irresponsibility and lack of seriousness. By their displays of anger at the autonomy negotiations, they are only contributing to a worsening of the complications when the time comes to conclude the autonomy negotiations, and this time is not far away.

Recently Moshe Dayan has apparently become a burden on Israeli diplomacy: He is physically, and perhaps also mentally, incapable of standing up under the load of tensions that come with the role of foreign minister. His visit to Germany was a thorough failure in the political and publicity spheres. His participation in the UN General Assembly was worthless (other than the value of one speech less by Ambassador Blum); it was not even used for significant political contacts. Dayan silenced any initiative by his ministry in the political and publicity fields, and today the entire Foreign Ministry is nothing more than an enlarged minister's office, an administrative mechanism and a department of protocol.

Therefore, regarding changes which should be made in the Cabinet in the distribution of portfolios, it would also be worth considering releasing the Foreign Ministry from Moshe Dayan's presence and leaving him as minister without portfolio, a member of the Ministerial Committee for Autonomy Affairs, maybe even its chairman.

DAVAR SAYS GOVERNMENT'S POLICY AIDS PLO INTRANSIGENCE

TA051345 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 5 Oct 79 p 15 TA

[Dani Rubinstein commentary: "Our Contribution to 'Arafat's Strengthening'"]

[Text] By its current policy Israel is unconsciously helping the PLO and making its job easier. To substantiate this claim, one could mention the latest remarks made in the United States by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan that, in fact, there are no real chances that Israel would ever negotiate with the PLO. In a television interview, Dayan tried to phrase his remarks in a positive manner and referred to absurd Israeli terms on which Israel would be willing to negotiate with the PLO. Upon his return to Israel, Dayan explained that Israel's terms were so absurd that they reminded one of the demand for an Orthodox Jew to eat non-kosher food and at the same time remain an observant Jew. These interpretations mean that Israel's policy remains unchanged: We will not deal with the PLO under any terms. This is the precise Israeli policy that the PLO deserves at present.

In the past, several countries (for the sake of our cause, we are mainly interested with the United States) tried to pressure the PLO to soften its position. These countries asked the PLO to recognize UN Resolution 242 and its representatives to join the peace talks--and these are known facts. Israel has several times hinted that it distinguishes between PLO activists and PLO supporters. In the distant past--during the Alignment's rule--there had been arguments on the Yariv-Shem-Tov formula, when both men were still members of the Cabinet. Therefore, anyone wishing to do so could have thought that Israel's "never ever" policy was not that rigid.

What we mean is this: Had Israel stated that in exchange for such and such a price we would have sat with the PLO, then, naturally, some countries--particularly the United States--would have exerted pressure on the PLO to pay part of that price.

However, Israel's policy has become more rigid and unambiguous by claiming that we will not sit with the PLO under any price whatsoever. Therefore, it does not make sense for anyone to ask the PLO to pay a price, since no price would make any difference.

These things are more important today than ever, since Israel could be on the verge of the greatest political collapse in our history. A large majority is forming in U.S. public opinion and administration and among U.S. policy-makers, favoring U.S. negotiations with the PLO without the PLO having to pay any price for it. The PLO is becoming (or rather has become) an almost full member of the international community, while maintaining the same official positions, and while our few friends are gradually giving up the demand for it to change its positions. And why should they not do so? Israel's spokesmen clearly reiterate that no softening in its positions would make any difference.

One can estimate today that any softening in the PLO's official position would stir a hard struggle and even a deep rift among the Palestinians. We have already witnessed such an occurrence when, in the wake of the decisions of the PLO conference held in Cairo in June 1974, the rejection front withdrew from the PLO (George Habash's organization being at the top of the list). The opposition to as-Sadat's initiative is what keeps the PLO united. The unification of the Arab world against Egypt has strengthened fraternity among the Palestinians. However, there remains a clear distinction between the PLO's "moderates" and "extremists." The PLO's central faction, headed by 'Arafat, is apparently ready to change and soften the Palestinian positions. However, the price it will ask will be very high. The PLO's rejection faction will split again, the struggles between the various factions will resume and the organization's status will deteriorate. 'Arafat is obviously not interested in such a development, and Israel's policy is assisting him in his cause.

The PLO will not change its positions in the wake of any mediation efforts or a sudden declaration by a Palestinian leader, but will only do so following a decision by the organization's institutions (the national council which is the parliament, the central committee and the executive committee). Israel's policy stating that Israel will under no terms negotiate with the PLO is the best thing 'Arafat and his colleagues could have expected. Nobody is demanding them to make hard decisions and change their line; they are not being driven to internal struggles, divisions and fraternal conflicts. In short: The PLO is gaining strength, influence and an international status without having to give anything in return--neither by softening its positions nor by dividing its ranks.

Israel's policy does not offer any conditions to the PLO, because Israel does not want any change, and also it does not believe that any change will occur, in the Palestinian position. Israeli officials are not inclined to believe in such a probability because of the strong fears arising from the Camp David accords. They clearly foresee that in the framework agreement on the autonomy lies the core for the establishment of a Palestinian state (despite the Cabinet's absurd decision that autonomy will lead to full Israeli sovereignty in the territories). Israel's policy after Camp David entirely revolves around the fear that the PLO may change its positions and then join the peace process--and Israel will by no means stand for this. Now, the United States is shoving under our nose a PLO which has not changed any of its positions. This is being done in a sophisticated way encouraged by Israel's total and absurd rejection. Because of our fears to deal with a moderate (as well as weak and divided) PLO, we are risking having to face a strong and united PLO, which is encouraged by our illogical policy.

FURTHER DETAILS ON DAYAN NEWS CONFERENCE REPORTED

TA091353 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT Oct 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan flew this morning to Paris on his way to Strasbourg where, together with Egypt's Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali, he is to appear before the Council of Europe. Both will be talking about the peace treaty and the chances for a comprehensive settlement. Dayan and Ghali were due to join up in Paris before moving on to Strasbourg and, before leaving this morning, Israel's foreign minister spoke to reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport. Shimon Ayalon asked him whether he felt he could alter the European position on the Middle East by his appearance at the council. [begin recording]

[Dayan] I would not expect that at the end of the meeting there will be a decision, resolution, that would be different from the one that was accepted before, but I do not underestimate the impact of such meetings. Human beings are human beings and because I do believe that our case is sound and right, I believe that we can explain it and maybe there are some reasons for some objections to what we do which are the result of a simple misunderstanding. If we shall be given the chance to explain it and if we shall do it well, then I do hope that it will have some positive effect.

[Ayalon] Mr Dayan was asked about the supervision force in the Sinai for the third year of the peace treaty with Egypt. What would happen if there was no international force available?

[Dayan] Theoretically, there will be. The Americans did not say that toward the third year they will not build the multinational [force]. On the contrary, in the aide memoire that we received from them they suggested that we would be, that all the parties would meet 1 year earlier to discuss the detail and the specific parts of the implementation of either the United Nations forces, which is according to the peace treaty, or the multinational force which is in President Carter's letter. So, on the face of it, the way it's being put by the Americans, they take it that it will come to be and that the year of discussion ahead of it is just in order to discuss the details, where they'll be stationed and similar things like that. Now, the fact is that it should have taken place now and it's not working now. So, maybe, maybe, that we shall find ourselves in a position that in spite of the good will of all the parties--the Americans, the Egyptians, ourselves--it won't work, so that we will have to find an alternative. What we said about it that in any case, unless and until there will be an appropriate force, that is to say, whether the United Nations or the multinational force, Israel will not withdraw from that area.

[Ayalon] Will Israel accept a peace-keeping force composed solely of Americans?

[Dayan] That doesn't come to discussion yet, but, if I may make one remark about it--when we say, or when they say a multinational force, I don't think whether that of necessity excludes Americans. There is nothing wrong with the Americans in comparison with the Canadians or with the Australians. So, there is no real point for anybody to say that the multinational force should not include Americans. And, just now, when the others did not come, so they took over the entire responsibility upon themselves, to cover the entire area of Zones A and B. But, I am sure that we shall have plenty of opportunities to discuss that before the time comes, that is to say, before 1982. [end recording]

MA'ARIV ON POLITICAL CLIMATE IN EAST JERUSALEM, WEST BANK

TA081459 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Oct 79 p 19 TA

[Yosef Tzuri'el article: "The U.S. Consul in East Jerusalem Helps To Create a 'Political Wind' in Judaea and Samaria"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. Consul in Jerusalem, Michael Newlin, and his deputy, Donald Kruse, have good reason to be satisfied with themselves today. They have proved to their superiors in Washington that with the dull daily routine and in the face of hostility from the Israeli authorities it is still possible to help create "a strong political wind" in East Jerusalem, Judaea and Samaria that will serve the U.S. interests in the region.

This "wind" blowing among the Arab leadership today is multifaceted. It is expressed in letting go of the idea that the United States is "captured" by Israel and that the U.S. Jewish community has a great influence on the U.S. administration. Whereas in the past Arab personalities had to "sneak" into the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem, today its gates are wide open to any Arab public figure. Most importantly: Today there is great readiness on the part of Arab notables and mayors to visit the United States and try to explain regional affairs there. Furthermore, those who are not invited or those who were invited but not allowed to travel by the military authorities are offended and publicly protest this.

Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf returned from the United States last week. He declared before local and foreign journalists that after this month-long stay there he has learned that the U.S. people are "open" to the idea of Israel's withdrawal from the territories and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. He further stated that although the U.S. administration has not yet extricated itself from its historic commitment to Israel, revision [word in English] is nevertheless shortly expected in this sphere as well. As he puts it: "The American people will impose a realistic Middle East policy on the U.S. administration, if not in the coming year than after the presidential elections."

If these remarks were made by a moderate public figure such as attorney 'Aziz Shihadah from Ramallah or Hikmet al-Masri from Nabulus they may not have been a great novelty. The man who returned from the United States, however, belongs to that stratum of relatively young leaders who have claimed all along that the U.S. administration should be ostracized. He also belongs with those who viewed the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem as "the enemy of the Palestinian people" and who used to seize every opportunity to condemn Arab personalities such as Bethlehem's Mayor Ilyas Prayj for daring to meet with the consul.

Those who follow the political developments in the region do not view Karim Khalaf's remarks as "a discovery of America." Since the Egyptian president's visit to Jerusalem, especially since the Camp David agreement, hard struggles within the local leadership have been noted. The mayors and notables are faced with one major question: Will the United States alone be able to impose a political settlement on Israel beginning with a cancellation of the military authorities and ending with an Israeli withdrawal from the territories?

Arab personages contend that this question has been frequently raised in their talks with U.S. representatives visiting Israel. According to the Arab personages, two of the U.S. representatives, Alfred Atherton and Harold Saunders, unequivocally said that the chance to impose a political settlement on Israel depends on the degree of cooperation between the U.S. administration and the "authorized representatives" of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. U.S. special Ambassador Robert Strauss was more cautious. He views the PLO as the major obstacle.

Some of the Judaea and Samaria Arab personages took another step today. Whether relying on their impression or on secret information, they claim that it is in the PLO's interest to be flexible in its views about Israel and, if this is true, then interesting developments are expected in the region.

The activity of foreign elements in this problem-infested region again raises the question of whether it is not about time to put an end to underground political talks and replace them with free, and yet controlled, argument about all the political problems burdening the Arab inhabitants?

The autonomy plan is still vague but it has already been suggested that we consider the possibility of "civilianizing" various duties of the military authorities, either as an introduction for the application of this plan or as a substitute for it in case it fails. One of the important duties is the political contacts with the Arab mayors and public figures. The military governor is the judge regarding demonstrations as well as being in charge of the political affairs in his region. The proposal is to appoint an expert to work with him who is not a military man and who will be responsible for this sensitive sphere. Thus the military governor will be less loaded, the political issue better handled and the attitude of the Arab personalities improved. Regarding political activity in the territories, the opinion of its supporters is that it is possible to gradually allow controlled political rallies. The first stage will necessitate careful and efficient treatment of anybody who may try to break the law and discipline. But as time goes by the inhabitants will get used to the framework that the Israeli authorities have decided on for the needs of political activity. According to the supporters of free political expression in the long run Israel will stand to gain from this situation.

As was mentioned earlier these are proposals that were mentioned in various frameworks but have not yet been thoroughly discussed either due to the existence of the autonomy plan or for other reasons. In the meantime, a somewhat ridiculous situation prevails in the territories. On the one hand the military authorities go on with their routine activity while, on the other hand, the region is given to all kinds of overt and covert political activities, which involve representatives of foreign countries and over which Israel has no control.

BRIG GEN BEN-ELI'EZER INTERVIEWED ON WEST BANK PROBLEMS

TA051223 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Oct 79 p 26 TA

[Interview with Brig Gen Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer by Yosef Tzuriyel: "The West Bank Fears the PLO"--time and place not given]

[Excerpts] Brig Gen Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer has been serving as the commander in charge of the Judaea and Samaria region for 1 and 1/2 years. During this short period the Camp David agreement was achieved, the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt was signed, the debate on the autonomy program was begun--three events which have left a mark on the life of the Arab population of Judaea and Samaria, and on his own activity.

Brig Gen Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer speaks "frankly" himself and expects others to speak to him in the same way. This is how it is with his orders, this is how it is with Arab mayors and public figures. I asked "frankly": In your opinion, can the autonomy program be implemented in Judaea and Samaria?

[Answer] The autonomy program, like the Camp David agreements and the peace agreement between Israel and Egypt, hit the region like thunder out of a clear sky. The inhabitants did not want these developments and they did not believe that they would happen. Today I am beginning to see signs that the idea is being digested.

It seems to me that in the course of time the matter of the autonomy will take root and the day will come when it will affect every home in the area.

[Question] Is the opposition to the autonomy plan not also affected by the fact that for 12 years the military government has not permitted political activity in the area?

[Answer] I am not interested in dealing with the past. But I can say that this is not the reason which prevents Arab figures from discussing the autonomy program. The main difficulty comes from the fact that we are speaking with them about this program, which is intended to last for several years, and they are asking what will happen after that. To this I would add the fact that it is the PLO that sets the tone, not only in Judaea and Samaria, but also in the entire world, and here you have the complete obstacle.

[Question] Is the current leadership in the area capable, one of these days, of leading the Arab population to a political solution?

[Answer] I cannot predict. There is a group of leaders today, especially in the large towns, which has no political views of its own. It is dragged along by the PLO. But there is also a second-level leadership, and it would be more upstanding were it not for its fear of the PLO and personal terror. The pro-Jordanian leadership lacks strength because Jordan remains silent and, at least as far as surface appearances are concerned, is marching hand-in-hand with the PLO. The rural leadership represents a definite majority of the population (about 75 percent), but it takes practically no interest in politics. What interests them is improving the standard of life in the villages.

[Question] And how do you explain the fact that most of the mayors are now abroad, either for political activity or to collect funds?

[Answer] Israel's strength will not be harmed by the fact that several Arab figures have gone abroad and told lies or half-truths there. I believe in patience, in time and in the firmness of our resolve.

[Question] How significant is the fact that from year to year the financial dependence of the local authorities in Judaea and Samaria on aid from Arab countries is increasing?

[Answer] The military government's budgets for routine and development projects not only permit normal life, but also constant improvements. There is a process of aid from abroad. It is not intended to improve the standard of living. It is intended to control resources, bases and infrastructure. This money certainly has an influence on those who receive it and those who benefit from it. We are trying to direct it into projects we feel to be vital.

[Question] There is an accepted view, at least in Israel, that the military government is liberal in its approach to the Arab inhabitants. Is this true?

[Answer] Liberalism is a part of our society, our nature. When I speak with Arab people, they say openly that under no other regime could they have gotten up and spoken. This, of course, has a mutual influence; there is a fostering of relations beyond disputed political issues.

[Question] Terrorist activity in Judaea and Samaria has had its ups and downs. What is the situation today?

[Answer] There has been almost no terrorist activity over the last year, but there is a grave phenomenon of the recruitment of young intellectuals for the purpose of carrying out strikes inside Israel. I imagine that their willingness to be recruited into the ranks of the terrorist organizations is influenced by the delusion that the time of the establishment of a Palestinian state is rapidly approaching. I would point out that the security forces are succeeding in preventing many of the strikes. They are simply saving lives.

[Question] In Arab circles, and among the Jewish public as well, the view is expressed that Gush Emunim activity in Judaea and Samaria is an incitement factor in the region. What is your opinion?

[Answer] First of all, not only Gush Emunim is on the spot. Secondly, most of the Gush people settle with the government's approval and on the basis of its decisions. It is true that there are infringements which cause breaches of the public order, and we deal with them with full gravity. I have not and will not permit military government orders to be held in contempt or ignored. The law will be kept everywhere in Judaea and Samaria and under all conditions.

AUTHORITIES GRANT PROTECTION TO ARABS THREATENED BY PLO

TA081210 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Oct 79 p 1 TA

[By Barukh Me'iri]

[Text] The head of one of the large local councils in the Arab triangle was required by the PLO to raise millions of Israeli pounds "within a few days." If he did not do this, both he and his family would be harmed.

It has been learned that the PLO has recently made such demands of several Arab heads of council and of public personalities in Israel. It has also been learned that the head of council decided to file a complaint with the police and to ask for protection.

The security authorities have taken the measures needed to guard and insure the wellbeing of this Arab and his family. It seems that the security authorities intend to grant full protection to Arab public figures who refuse to submit to PLO blackmail.

These PLO attempts to extort money from Arab public leaders in Israel indicate that the terrorist organization is in financial distress and believes that the Israeli Arabs must make their contributions to its budget.

Israeli circles which handle the problems of the Arab minority believe that the propaganda successes of the PLO (as achieved during Jackson's visit in the Middle East) have encouraged the organization's leadership to expand its activity among Israeli Arabs and the Arabs residing in the territories.

BRIEFS

ARAB FUNDS RELEASED--Following a recent appeal from the International Red Cross, the Gaza military government has allowed the Gaza Red Crescent to receive money from Arab countries. The sum--\$30,000--has already been received in Gaza through Geneva. [Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Oct 79 TA]

NEW KNESSET MEMBER--Mrs Ester Herlitz was yesterday sworn in as a new Alignment Knesset member. She replaces the late Yehoshu'a Rabinowitz. [Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Oct 79 p 3 TA]

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON RELATIONS WITH FRG, U.S.

LDO71303 Hamburg DPA in German 1036 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tehran--In its relations with the Federal Republic, Iran hopes for greater German involvement in the development of Iranian agriculture. A spokesman of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, Ebrahim Mekkala, said today that top priority is being given to development of this "sector of the economy, which was so badly neglected by the shah". The Federal Republic could "do much for the Iranian people here" with materials, technology and advice.

During the former regime, Germany invested a great deal in "spheres which are of no use to us," Mekkala said. A series of agreements concluded earlier would have to be reviewed again, but some of this could be compensated for in the agricultural sector. "Support for our agriculture is of incomparably greater importance than the sale of submarines and the like," Mekkala said.

In order to stress the need for agricultural development in Iran, authorities enacted a law a few days ago which permits customs-free import of goods and materials for agriculture.

Mekkala described general relations with the Federal Republic as "quite good," although his compatriots are "angered" over slanderous reporting on Iran by German journalists. In this sphere at least Iran's relations with the Federal Republic will have to be improved.

Despite various efforts, Iran's relations with the United States continue to be "very chilly," Nevertheless, Iran is prepared to exchange ambassadors with Washington "if the United States gives up its big brother behavior and stops interfering in Iran's affairs," Mekkala said that a first step towards warming up the climate could emanate from Washington.

TANJUG CITES FOREIGN MINISTER ON NEW GOVERNMENT

LD091006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0902 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Paris, October 9 (TANJUG)--Iranian Foreign Minister Ebrahim Yazdi has stated that a new government will be formed in Iran in two months time. The new "permanent" government is to succeed the present "provisional". It will be established after a referendum on the new Iranian constitution and the elections for the president of the republic and members of parliament.

Speaking to reporters in Paris where he stopped off on his return from the U.N. General Assembly session, Yazdi commented on the executions which have been carried out in Iran. "We have executed about 600 people, but all of them were criminals and no one can maintain that even one of them was innocent", said Yazdi. Yazdi also said that the Iranian Revolution Committee will be dissolved when the forces of law and order and the army are re-established.

Ebrahim Yazdi confirmed that his government will limit the production of petrol to the present level of four million barrels daily, "a level necessary for the development of our country".

Relations between Iran and the Soviet Union and Japan, continued Yazdi, are "very good". Relations with the U.S.A. are "lukewarm as some important problems between us have still to be settled," said the Iranian foreign minister.

Yazdi on Gulf Issue

LD100858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, foreign minister of the Iranian Islamic Republic, on arrival in Tehran last night gave an exclusive interview to a correspondent of the PARS NEWS AGENCY.

Regarding Iran's position concerning recent developments in the Persian Gulf region, Dr Yazdi said: Our major current concern in the Persian Gulf is the understanding and appreciation of Iran's Islamic revolution by our neighbors in the southern part of the Persian Gulf. Under various guises, our enemies are endeavoring to disrupt Iran's relations with its neighbors, whereas a disruption in these relations is neither in Iran's interests nor in the interest of peace and tranquillity in the region. Mr Yazdi added: It is our political task to convince our neighbors that revolution is not something that can be exported, and that the Iranian Islamic Republic Government does not intend to export revolution.

Regarding the outcome of his talks with Cyrus Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, and Iranian-U.S. relations, Dr Yazdi said: Talks and understanding are one thing, reaching agreement on differences is another. There are a range of differences between us and the United States which should be resolved. Before that, however, an understanding ought to be reached. Our talks on achieving this understanding and on our differences were extremely necessary, but to expect relations to become warm and cordial after one meeting would be wishful thinking. For this reason, the quality of our relations has not changed in any way. This will continue until we have been able to come to a collective assessment of and solution to these differences.

LEBANESE NEWSPAPER INTERVIEWS PRIME MINISTER BAZARGAN

NC091152 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 5 Oct 79 pp 1, 9 NC

[Nabil Nasir interview in Tehran with Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The Gulf has become a controversial issue. Some people are demanding the annexation of parts of it, while others call for changing the regimes there. What is your policy toward the Gulf, and is it temporary or final and permanent?

Answer: We have stated several times how we view our relations with neighbors and friends. Iran has no ambitions in the Gulf, no interests beyond its borders and neither desire nor plan to strike any place. Our regime is Islamic and does not want to be in dispute with the Islamic peoples and states, although we do differ in views with some regimes. We have no intention to--nor would it benefit us--to use unfriendly or violent methods in dealing with others. Our policy is based on non-intervention in the domestic affairs of our neighbors.

Question: But how do you explain Shaykh Rohani's talk about Bahrain and the Gulf?

Answer: Shaykh Rohani is not a top clergyman. He does not belong to the government or any official body. He is not a spokesman for the government or any other authority. He does not even follow the political line of Ayatollah Khomeyni. His talk has no political meaning or practical value; moreover, the majority of the Iranian people see things differently.

Question: You are showing interest in the problem of south Lebanon. How do you envisage a solution to this problem, particularly in the light of the presence of Palestinian resistance in Lebanon?

Answer: We support and will continue to support and defend the holy goal of our friends the Palestinians, which is the liberation of Palestine. As for the people of south Lebanon, particularly the Shi'ites, we want them to stay in that area so that Lebanon will remain united. We call for the withdrawal of the Israeli Army and its agents from south Lebanon. The only way acceptable to us--a legal and Islamic way not giving Israel an excuse to interfere in Lebanon's affairs--is the entry of the regular Lebanese Army until the border and supporting the UN forces so as to expel the Israelis from Lebanon. We were pleased with the news that Brother Yasir 'Arafat had informed the Lebanese president that the resistance supports the Lebanese Army entering the south. Hence, I see no contradiction between the legitimate Lebanese authorities and the Palestinian resistance.

Question: What about the case of Imam Musa as-Sadr and its impact on Iranian-Libyan relations?

Answer: The painful and horrible case of the kidnaping and unknown whereabouts of Imam Musa as-Sadr is certainly a plot against Lebanon. The Islamic Republic of Iran will spare no effort to solve this case by diplomatic means. Regrettably, we now have no relations with Libya because of Imam as-Sadr's disappearance. We will not establish such relations until a final and acceptable solution is found to this case. We hope our Muslim friends and our brothers in the Arab and Islamic states will reach an acceptable solution, so that Imam as-Sadr can return to his homeland, relatives and friends shortly.

AMBASSADOR COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH SAUDI ARABIA

LD080940 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 8 October--Mohammad Javad Rabbani, Iranian ambassador to Saudi Arabia, has described relations between the kingdom and Iran as much stronger than at any other time. The kingdom and Iran, he said, are agreed on the same objectives, foremost of which is that Islam should be strengthened and spread more comprehensively.

In an interview with AL-JAZIRAH, published today, the ambassador said that relations between the two countries are proceeding in strength and confidence toward an effective cooperation in facing the challenges to Islam. He added that many hostile quarters are trying to present us with challenges to weaken our forces and thus prevent us from tackling our urgent problems and impose their will on us. He added that they also seek to impose their influence on us and to dominate our destinies and detract from the gains of our peoples and their rights to stability, welfare and development.

Rabbani also spoke of his country's relations with the Gulf countries. He said that the sovereignty, stability and security of the Gulf countries is part of the stability and security of Iran. It is one of Iran's first priorities to strengthen relations between itself and the Gulf countries. He reiterated that Iran has no ambitions whatsoever in any part of the Gulf or anywhere else for that matter because it respects the sovereignty and independence of all states.

He said that many of the responsible officials in Iran have affirmed their country's anxiousness to pursue a policy of goodneighborliness and respect for the sovereignty of other countries and that Iran has neither ambitions in, nor claims to any part of the Gulf.

The fears that some quarters are trying to arouse, he said, are pure fantasies and propaganda which seek to break the ties of friendship and fraternity and which are bringing the Gulf countries and Iran together.

Rabbani affirmed that Iran will always remain faithful to its Islamic principles and loyal to its neighbors and anxious to preserve the area's stability, security and independence.

Referring to threats being made by some foreign quarters against the countries in the area, Rabbani said that these forces felt that after the Iranian revolution their ambitions have been diminishing and thus they have begun uttering statements against the peoples in the areas. He added that the security of the Gulf is the responsibility of its peoples. This is what we should work for without fear from any intruder, he said, for we possess the capabilities, resources and confidence and above all the faith, the unshakable faith in God and the justice of our rights.

Speaking of the Palestine question, he said that the Palestine question in general and Jerusalem in particular are Islamic issues in both their political and human dimensions. He added that Jerusalem is at the top of the issues that the Iranian revolution cares for and works hard on. He added that Iran is working to instigate an Islamic diplomatic movement for the exertion of effective efforts, alongside the efforts and great moves being made by the PLO, to reach a just solution of the Palestine question and the retrieval of the usurped rights and land.

Referring to Khomeyni's call last Ramadan for an Islamic conference, he said that this call for a joint Islamic action to liberate the holy rock was necessary. The call, he said, was prompted by Iran's full conviction in the Palestine question.

COMMENTARY SAYS IRAN HAS NO DESIGNS ON KUWAIT, BAHRAIN

JN091922 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 9 Oct 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate: In the past 2 weeks, the area has witnessed a clamorous war of nerves fabricated by parties with designs that are supported by known colonialist quarters. Despite the statements that flowed from the various parties concerned, which focused on the commitment of each state to its international pledges and aspirations for the region's stability, the destructive colonialist hands were busy in the field by exploiting remarks made by a certain Iranian on Bahrain, in order to peddle the base imperialist conspiracies to create wide gaps between Iran and the Persian Gulf states, particularly Kuwait and Bahrain.

Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan and other officials hastened to proclaim Iran's stand on the two neighborly countries and on all the other states in the area. This was followed by statements by Kuwaiti and Bahraini officials, who expressed their satisfaction with the Iranian stand. The conspiracy led by the imperialist regimes in the area aimed at the following:

1. Causing trouble and escalating the confusion in the entire area in order to pave the way for the entrenchment of colonialism and the entry of its massive armies in the area, under the pretext of calming the political situation. U.S. imperialism had already expressed its readiness to send 100,000 soldiers to the Gulf waters under the pretext of protecting its interests from danger. Today, the United States will find the door wide open for it in the wake of its agents' preparations.

2. Making the area's leaders fear the alleged Iranian danger, to be followed by a call to form a military alliance and establish security cooperation.

3. Isolating Iran from the area and blowing up the bridges between the Islamic Iranian people and the Islamic peoples in the Gulf.

In order to peddle their conspiracies, the forces hostile to the Islamic revolution adopted two methods:

The first was to arouse sectarian sedition, charging the Islamic Iranian revolution with sectarianism and depicting it as wanting to divide the Muslims' ranks.

The second method adopted to conflicts in the area was in depicting Iran as having expansionist designs like the shah's. Had this been true, Iran would not have withdrawn its armed units from Oman and devoted itself to domestic building affairs and issues. It has not interfered in the domestic affairs of any country.

TEHRAN RADIO ADVOCATES END TO PRESS CENSORSHIP

LD072330 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The best people are those who hear all the speeches and choose the best one. No one is allowed to dictate or force someone to express his specific ideology. The principles of Koran were quoted by Dr Mehdi Momken, deputy minister of national guidance, at a most recent seminar of journalists held in the USSR's Uzbekistan Province [as heard]. The welcome sign that these will not remain simply words but in fact be carried out in deeds by the government was given last week by the reappearance of MARDOM, the organ of the Tudeh Party, which is a communist party. MARDOM was among the many newspapers and magazines which were declared illegal by the government more than one and a half months ago.

In a press interview last Thursday, Dr Momken, who was explaining the government's new press policy said that a number of banned newspapers and magazines, specifically mentioned KARGAR, the newspaper of the Socialist Workers' Party, will be cleared for publication as early as this week. This reversal of the [word indistinct] press policy may, in fact prove to be one of the best ways to help find effective cures for many of our country's present social ills.

During the final period of the shah's shaky rule, when the notorious SAVAK was losing its grip over the nation and especially following the hated regime's overthrow, Iran went through a most unusual (?chaotic experience in the case of) newspapers representing diverse shades of opinion began to blossom [word indistinct]. The (?corresponding) [words indistinct] and understanding different ideas were clearly evident on the part of the masses. News sales on every street corner became flooded with curious readers who were trying to grasp exactly what was happening in our great revolution and in which direction the revolution should be heading. The unprecedented phenomenon was what is termed "Iran's scene" was named after. Lively debates began to take place on the pages of newspapers which diverse editorial policies, each giving their own solutions for the various economic, political and social dilemmas, or erroneous heritage of more than half a century of imperialist domination over our country. [sentence as heard]

Accompanied with these were the yet livelier debates on national television or university campuses between experts in the spheres of Islam and socialism with [words indistinct] putting forward proposed solutions for getting our agriculture and industry rolling. This was how the society as a whole benefited by hearing all the speeches and choosing the best ones.

Meanwhile, it became apparent that there might be a need to wage a fight against a reactionary press. The government's campaign in response to this need, however, boiled down to an indiscriminate closure of almost every independent newspaper in the country. In most cases, these newspapers represented the views of political organizations who had been struggling against the ex-shah's tyranny for years.

This was probably what Dr Momken meant when he told reporters Thursday that of the 26 publications that were closed down by the order of the revolutionary prosecutor, some had no disparity with the norms of the press code. Whatever the government's consideration at the time of the closure, the renewed publication of MARDOM, which will hopefully be followed by the legal publication of KARGAR and other banned newspapers, is a step towards strengthening the foundations of our revolution.

This policy move will not only be beneficial to the masses but, respecting their democratic rights of hear and choose, it will also help disarm the reactionary imperialists who have been shedding crocodile tears over lack of democracy in Iran. The best way to find reactionary newspapers is to isolate them in the eyes of the masses, and this could only be done by letting the people enjoy the widest freedom of the press.

TEHRAN REPORTS RECOMMENDATIONS OF MARINE SEMINAR

LD062335 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The preliminary marine seminar that began a week ago at the Islamic Republic of Iran Navy headquarters ended this afternoon after issuing a recommendation.

In this recommendation, it is stated that the seminar participants concluded that the preservation of national interests against any kind of violation of territorial waters--in the coastal waters of the Persian Gulf, Oman Sea, Caspian Sea and Iran's marine economic sphere and, finally, international waters adjacent to Iranian territorial waters --was vital for the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It strongly recommended, among other things: the revival of traditional seafaring, the concentration of primary training efforts in naval traditions, the formation of a naval judicial court in the Persian Gulf, the elimination of pollution from the coasts and waters, the preparation of corrective and decisive instructions that coincide with our foreign policy and the assertion of our sovereignty, the consolidation of the health organizations of the region and the creation of new air routes between the ports and islands.

At the end the seminar participants requested that such seminars be held every October so that, while following up on the previous seminar's conclusions, new proposals and projects can be appraised.

The final session of the seminar was held in the presence of Dr Chamran, the defense minister; Dr Eslami, the minister of post, telegraph and telephone; Taheri-Qazvini, the minister of roads and transport; Bani Asadi, the deputy prime minister in executive affairs; Brigadier General Mostafa'i, the chief of police of the Islamic Republic of Iran; and a group of naval officers and responsible officials of the organizations participating in the seminar. At this session, Commodore 'Alavi, the deputy chief of staff of the navy, said in a speech describing the activities of the navy in various fields, namely the reconstruction crusade:

The activities of the navy have been observed from two aspects: First, the revival and reconstruction of a navy in the mold of the national guidelines of the Islamic Republic Government so that it could be the protector of Iran's interests in the Persian Gulf and the Oman Sea. Second, the inception of a true crusade toward the creation of a naval force that would make us self-sufficient and independent of foreigners.

He added: At present, more than 99 percent of the oil export is transported by foreign tankers and the major part of our imports is transported by foreign ships and, finally, the capacity of our fishing fleet in no way meets the country's requirements.

Commodore 'Alavi then said: Our territorial waters in the Persian Gulf and the Oman Sea amount to 1800 kms and in the Caspian Sea, 900 kms. Our economic resources and vast national wealth in the continental shelf in the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea are of vital importance to us and we must be able to guard effectively and, if necessary, defend these vital resources. Therefore, it is evident that without the mobilization of all government establishments and the participation of everybody in a gigantic crusade for the creation of a naval force based on the necessary naval strategies and in the mold of national aims, not only will it be practically impossible to separate ourselves from the nondependent [as heard] countries and join in the nonaligned nations but our economic and political independence will be in effect subjected to various sorts of peril.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COPPER MINING SITUATION

LD081830 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A Yugoslav delegation will soon visit Iran in order to carry out the final discussions concerning completion and implementation of the project of the Sarchashmeh copper complex. With the implementation of this project, the Sarcheshmeh copper complex will reach the production stage during the next year.

Engineer Mostafa Maddah, managing director and head of the board of directors of the National Copper Industries of Iran, in an exclusive interview with our reporter, while announcing this matter, said: At the moment, the Iranian workers of the Sarcheshmeh copper complex are busy making plans for the utilization of copper concentrate and the completion of the copper smelting unit of the complex.

He added: As we do not possess sufficient experience in the copper industry, we have tried to have some discussions with our former contractor as well as with some other foreign countries and to make use of some of these companies' technicians.

He added: In any case, we are taking these steps in line with our policy, which is based on the general policy of the country, and in keeping with the goals of the Islamic revolution to make use of the minimum number of foreign technicians so that we can bring the copper industry to the production stage in a satisfactory and acceptable economic framework.

The managing director of the National Iranian Copper Industries Company said: The capacity of the Sarcheshmeh copper factory is 145,000 tons per year, which in the case of the readiness and the need of the country will be working to the maximum capacity. The managing director of the National Iranian Copper Industries of Iran added: Iran is lying on a rich belt of copper. Proven deposits of copper in Iran represent more than 775 million tons at a grade of 94 percent. From this point of view, Iran is one of the richest countries of the world.

COMMODORE MADANI CALLS FOR ECONOMIC DYNAMISM

LD091216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Commadore Madani, governor general of Khuzestan, at a meeting with the merchants of Ahvaz last night called on all of them to take vigorous steps to further the objectives of the revolution and the prosperity of the country's economy. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the governor general of Khuzestan, who was speaking at the Ahvaz Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines, said: There is a recession today in all spheres of the economy, and this is something we can all see for ourselves. No effort is being done in the field of agriculture; animal husbandry is a shambles; and the same applies to all other aspects. We are all concerned, but we are doing nothing, something which will be harmful tomorrow.

Society must have order, and everyone should act in such a way as to save our revolution from any harm. Today we should reflect on one another's actions and prevent the past from being repeated. If the leader of the revolution criticizes the economy, he is criticizing an economy based on plunder. A society without economic dynamism has no life or religion, for the economy is the foundation of everything. We should bear in mind that an economic downfall will bring in its wake also a political downfall. In the field of the economy we have lost creativity. Basically, our society's understanding of the economy is mistaken. A Muslim must engage in economic efforts. If someone does not have a job and economic creativity, he is deprived of his social rights, and the greatest penalty in Islam is deprivation of these rights.

Commodore Madani also referred to the mistaken attitude that exists regarding the questions of purges and monotheistic society. He said: A monotheistic society is not one in which everyone should be the same. One must bear in mind that each individual has certain rights, limitations and expertise. Wrong attitudes must be changed. With regard to purges, the governor general of Khuzestan also said: This, too, has turned into a mere personal settling of scores, so that anyone having any enmity or complaints against another can destroy the other by means of slander and calumny. Referring to his visit to Dezful, Commodore Madani said: Unfortunately, during my visit and inspection of plants I frequently came across the state of affairs, which, of course, should not be so. However, since we are Muslims we should observe the principle of moderation.

PETROLEUM MINISTER LEAVES FOR OIL REGIONS

LD091158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At 1100 today 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the minister of petroleum, began a trip to the south to inspect the oil regions. In the course of his visit, Mo'infar will inspect the installations on Khark Island and will arrive in Ahvaz tomorrow morning.

BAMDAD CARRIES NAZIH LETTER REBUTTING CHARGES AGAINST HIM

LD100955 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran BAMDAD in Persian on 4 October 1979 carries on pages 1 and 10 a 2,000-word letter attributed to former National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) chief Hasan Nizih in which he purportedly explains his failure to answer a recent summons to present himself at the prosecutor's office, defends himself against 14 listed charges and demands a hearing presided over by Imam Khomeyni.

Nazih explains that the summons to report to Mr. Qodusi, prosecutor for the revolution, had been conveyed to him first by Prime Minister Bazargan, but that he had been unable to contact Mr. Qodusi directly by telephone in order to arrange a meeting. He had not been informed of a subsequent appointment made indirectly for him by ministers. However, following the published remarks of Imam Khomeyni on the oil industry and the news that he had been requested to report to the prosecutor, the prevailing atmosphere took on an unfavorable aspect. Nazih then describes the rigorous control and restrictions to which his wife, children and relatives had been subjected, including "body searches carried out with unprecedented violence." Close relatives entering his house were forbidden to leave and were placed "under supervision", armed men remained with his wife during private conversations, and she had been grossly insulted. Considering the violent, unwarranted and unsanctioned behavior of the guards, Nazih explains that he had had second thoughts about reporting to the prosecutor's office lest similar outside interference were encountered.

Nazih then makes a general denial of the charges leveled against him and refers to the support received from the prime minister, members of the clergy and other figures, including prominent lawyers. At this point in the letter, he asks for a tribunal to be held under the supervision of the Imam Khomeyni. He also criticizes in strong terms those seeking to remove him, and proceeds to list the individual complaints and charges as follows:

1. The claim that he planned to flee the country with 60 NIOC staff members and that, instead of going to the oil conference in Romania, he intended going to Paris where he would hatch plots against the revolution. Nazih says that this "stupid and fanciful claim" resulted in his being banned from leaving the country and participating in the import oil congress which is held only every 4 years.
2. The charge that he paid 35,000,000 rials from NIOC funds to the jurists association and Dr. Matin Daftari when in fact this was the amount paid, on the approval of the prime minister, to 2,000 unemployed former prisoners of the previous regime.
3. The charge that a member of the NIOC Board of Directors was a communist and a Ba'hai, when Mr. Qodusi himself knew that the member in question was a Muslim.
4. Another accusation that one of the board members was a "Tudeh Nafti" or "oil communist." (This expression was coined by the shah's backers after the Mossadeq oil nationalization episode to describe those supporting nationalization who intended handing the oil over to the Soviets.)
5. The claim that reserves of oil products were depleted, which was not true.
6. The claim that Nazih had protected agents of the former regime. Nazih notes here that no names are mentioned.
7. The claim that Nazih failed to publish a list of SAVAK agents in the oil company. Nazih gives details of the action he took and the list given to the inspectorate.
8. The charge that Nazih failed to carry out a purge in the oil company, which disregards the large number of employees dismissed or retired.
9. The claim, rejected by Nazih, that there had been unbalanced adjustments made in staff salaries.
10. That Nazih had paid 1,500,000 rials to AYANDEGAN. He explains that this was for advertisements which were also inserted in KEYHAN and ETTELA'AT.

11. That Saremmedin Sadeq-Vaziri, an attorney, had visited his home every evening and that they had conspired together to aid members of the Democratic Party of Kordestan, and that Fridays a group of people visited his house and held discussions against the imam and the revolution. Nazih's reply to this charge is that the 60 or so guards who had watched him over the last 7 months could testify that no one came to his house at night, and that Sadeq-Vaziri was not a visitor to his home. Fridays he spent studying office files, entertaining relations and walking.

12. As to the charge that he facilitated the escape of Seyyed Mohammad Tabataba'i-Diba, Nazih explained that the latter had gone abroad for medical treatment and was retired. Funds made available to him may have been his pension entitlement. This matter could be clarified precisely by the director for administrative and financial affairs at the oil company. Nazih was unaware of charges against Diba, except possibly his family name (an allusion to the maiden name of the ex-empress Farah).

13. To the charge that he was engaged in confrontation with Islamic activities within NIOC, Nazih asserts that thousands of oil company employees would testify to the falsity of this.

14. Similarly, Eshgrazi's accusation that there was discrimination in the oil company would also be denied by NIOC staff.

Nazih continues his letter with a description of his 25 years of struggle and the present, more auspicious conditions at the oil company, with law and order restored, various projects under way and the discrimination between white- and blue-collar staff largely eliminated. Other achievements claimed are the provision of housing for staff, and work on the Esfahan refinery.

Nazih states that when Mr Qodusi has read this letter he will no longer require him to report to the revolution prosecutor's office.

The letter ends with a message to NIOC staff asking them not to stage any sort of strike or sit-in protest.

SEVERAL ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH KHORRAMSHAHR BOMBINGS

LD061358 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Abadan and Khorramshahr's Islamic revolution's public prosecutor, speaking to our correspondent in Abadan, said: Following the bomb outrage on the Khorramshahr-Tehran train, a number of railway workers and workers at Khorramshahr railway station have been arrested so that investigations may be studied by my officials. He said that in connection with the bomb outrage in Khorramshahr's Kish bazaar a group of suspects was arrested today. After the necessary investigations, a number of these had been released. Files on the rest are under investigation.

SMALL EXPLOSION ON OIL PIPELINE NEAR AHVAZ

LD061402 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A small explosion took place as a result of sabotage by counterrevolutionary elements on the oil and gas pipeline 16 kilometers from Ahvaz. Firemen and equipment extinguished the fire within a short time.

An official added: Repair work on the pipeline began this morning and fortunately there was no loss of life. We have no problems. PARS reports from Abadan that last night a bomb was discovered in the town's cloth merchants bazaar and was defused. The bomb was uncovered by members of the Guards Corps.

KHORRAMSHAHR BOMB DEFUSED; AHVAZ GAS SUPPLY CUT OFF

LD071842 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The governor of Khorramshahr announced in a telephone interview with a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Abadan today that yesterday afternoon a bomb was discovered and defused behind the Khorramshahr congregational mosque. This afternoon a gas pipeline was blown up after being hit by a bulldozer. As a result of the explosion in this pipeline, the gas supply to the city of Ahvaz was cut off. The head of the distribution section of the National Gas Company in Khuzestan, announcing this, told a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Ahvaz that the explosion in this pipeline, which fortunately did not involve a fire, was the result of bulldozers working behind the mountain some 5 km from Ahvaz which hit the pipeline. In the incident the driver of the bulldozer was injured. He was transferred to Jondishahpur hospital. As a result of the explosion in this 16-inch pipeline, which is near the Mahshahr-Ahvaz highway patrol station, the gas supply to the city was cut off. The same source added that the necessary measures to repair the pipeline have been instituted, and that it is expected that the supply of gas through the pipeline will be resumed within a week.

FORMER SAVAK CHIEF IN TABRIZ EXECUTED

LD061406 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Islamic court in Tabriz has ended the trials of 11 lackeys of the hated Pahlavi regime after six sessions and announced its verdicts as follows:

Hushang Salim Tehrani, former head of SAVAK in Tabriz, Ya'ghub Yaqini and Shahpur Rankbaran, commanders of operations and [words indistinct] charged with arresting the Muslim strugglers of Tabriz and other cities of Iran and also taking part in the murder of several of Muslim strugglers of the Mahdaviyu group, were found guilty of waging war against God and spreading corruption on earth and sentenced to death. These sentences were carried out this morning. According to the verdict of the court, some of the property of Yaqini and Rankbaran was confiscated.

MAHABAD GUARDS ANNOUNCE INCREASED ANTI-REBEL CAMPAIGN

LD061250 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Corps of the Revolution Guards in Mahabad:

In view of the guerrilla clashes in Mahamad and the fact that counterrevolutionaries, with the cooperation of certain sections of the population, have begun attacks using heavy weapons against the army, the gendarmerie and the Revolution Guards, we hereby inform the entire population of Mahamad that as of this date, if these sections refuse to refrain from cooperating with the counterrevolutionaries, we will wage the most persistent battles against counterrevolutionaries.

The Revolution Guards stationed in Mahabad will no longer be held responsible for the loss of property and lives among the people in the battles to counter the barbarous attacks of the counterrevolutionaries.

[Signed] The commander of operations of the Revolution Guards stationed in Mahabad.

KORDESTAN PUBLIC PROSECUTOR REPORTS SEIZURE OF MUNITIONS

LD061252 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kordestan's Islamic revolution public prosecutor's office has announced that a number of individuals guilty of tossing bombs in houses and in other government and private buildings were arrested and are being held at the detention center of the public prosecutor's office. A search of the houses of these individuals resulted in the discovery of equipment and materials used to make explosives. The investigations of these individuals are continuing.

In this connection Kordestan's Islamic revolution public prosecutor has warned that persons who possess military materials and equipment and ammunition should surrender them to the Islamic revolution public prosecutor's office as soon as possible and obtain a receipt. The presence of these materials in houses will be considered a crime and entail legal punishment.

KURDS TAKE 150 HOSTAGES BETWEEN NAQADEH, PIRANSHAHR

LD082204 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports that one of the defunct Democratic Party of Kordestan [as heard, presumably some members of the Democratic Party of Kordestan] took hostages yesterday some 150 occupants of the cars on the road from Naqadeh to Piranshahr. No news on the fate of the hostages has been reported as yet.

22 REVOLUTION GUARDS KILLED IN AMBUSH

LD081735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Text] According to reports just received, a group of counterrevolutionaries armed with heavy weapons ambushed a 72-member group of Islamic Revolution Guards of Sardasht who were traveling to Baneh in personnel carriers. According to the latest report, 22 brother guards of Sardasht were martyred in this attack. According to the same report, seven guards escaped unharmed from the cowardly attack by the invading elements and returned to Sardasht barracks. Ten guards were wounded in this counterrevolutionary elements.

SMUGGLERS OF WEAPONS, NARCOTICS GIVEN STERN WARNING

GF061750 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 6 Oct 79 GF

[Text] The prosecutor's office of the Islamic revolution for the city of Shiraz has given a stern warning to smugglers of weapons, ammunition and narcotics. In the announcement from the above office, it has been stressed that all those who import and trade in narcotics and weapons or ammunitions, or any other illegal items, will be punished severely if they continue their inhuman and criminal acts.

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL RADIO REPORTS TARAKI DEATH AFTER 'SERIOUS ILLNESS'

GF091610 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 9 Oct 79 GF

[Text] Nur Mohammad Taraki, former president of the Revolutionary Council, died this morning as a result of the serious illness from which he had been suffering for some time. We all belong to God and we shall all return to him. [Koranic verse]

The remains of the blessed leader were buried in his family plot.

PDPA CONTROL COMMISSION ENDS TWO-DAY SEMINAR

GF090655 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Oct 79 GF

[Text] The seminar of the Control Commission of the Secretaries for Provincial Committees ended its 2-day session this afternoon after issuing a resolution. At the closing session of the seminar, Mohammad Salim Masudi, secretary of the Control Commission for the committee of the city of Kabul and minister of education, spoke about the lofty goals of the Great Saur Revolution and the heavy responsibilities of the party members. He drew the attention of committee secretaries to their important task and responsibilities and stressed the need for discharging their duties and implementing party resolutions in a healthy and proper way as well as the necessity for their continuous devotion and sacrifice.

Amin Address

GF091733 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 9 Oct 79 GF

[Text] Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, addressing the committee secretaries of the PDPA Control Commission today said:

It is your duty to establish close contact with the masses of the people in order to discover their problems and to make every conceivable effort to eliminate these problems. You should never consider yourselves superior to others.

This morning at the Delgosha Palace of the People's House, Hafizollah Amin received the members of the seminar of committee secretaries of the PDPA Control Commission. Associate Prof Mohammad Mansur Hashemi, member of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the party Central Control Commission and minister of water and power; Khayal Mohammad Katawazi, member of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the PDPA Central Control Commission, secretary of the Control Commission for the provincial committees and minister of information and culture; and Mohammad Salim Masudi, secretary of the party Control Commission for the Kabul city committee and minister of education, were also present during these ceremonies.

Hafizollah Amin honored the seminar members with his scholarly, scientific and progressive guidance and instruction. After acknowledging the very warm expressions of feelings coming from the audience at the Delgosha Hall of the People's House, Hafizollah Amin, in a lengthy speech, said: The officials of the party Control Commission are dutybound to control and check all party activities within the framework of party principles; they should implement the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo in a very proper and Khalqi manner.

Discipline--full party control--is one of the basic functions of the members of the PDPA, especially the members of the party Control Commission, who in this respect must make more serious efforts and propagate and encourage the spirit of criticism and self-criticism, so that our party can be recognized in the world as a model for its sense of responsibility.

Comrade Hafizollah Amin added: It is the solemn duty and responsibility of all PDPA members to abide seriously by all party laws and regulations, consistent with the slogan Security, Legality and Justice, and make every effort to achieve closer contact with the people. In this sensitive era of history, the responsibilities of the PDPA Control Commission are of utmost importance. The members must fulfill their obligations and meet their revolutionary responsibilities within the framework of a creative and constructive [word indistinct] of the people's objectives. They must also stride with sincerity on the path of achieving the lofty goals of the Great Saur Revolution with an extremely patriotic character.

Prior to the valuable, scientific and progressive remarks of Hafizollah Amin, which were interrupted several times by applause, Khayal Mohammad Katawazi expressed his gratitude to Hafizollah Amin for having honored and received the PDPA Control Commission members in spite of his preoccupation with party and government responsibilities. He promised further readiness in attaining the progressive goals of the party and our Khalqi government.

Following Comrade Hafizollah Amin's speech, Prof Mohammad Mansur Hashemi, on behalf of the secretaries of the provincial committees of the Control Commission, thanked Comrade Hafizollah Amin for his extremely valuable comments and progressive guidance and instructions.

AMIN CHAIRS POLITBURO MEETING ON IMPROVING PARTY TRAINING

GF051700 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 4 Oct 79 GF

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, the Central Committee Politburo held a session at the People's House from 1130 this morning to 1300. It discussed and studied the approved draft of the Politburo regarding the perfection and improvement of the party's training system as well as the approved draft of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo with regard to the formation of scientific and artistic groups, and it voted unanimously on pertinent resolutions, which will be published in the KHALQ newspaper.

DRAFT CONSTITUTION COMMISSION MEETS 10 OCTOBER

GF091710 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 9 Oct 79 GF

[Text] The commission for the draft constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will convene at 1000 tomorrow morning, 10 October 1979, with an opening speech by Comrade Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister.

TECHNICAL TRAINING COURSE TO BE ESTABLISHED IN PROVINCES

GF090745 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Oct 79 GF

[Text] On the order of Hafizollah Amin, in order to meet the government's technical requirements and achieve effective participation of the technical personnel residing in each province in the pertinent projects of their respective localities, the Ministry of Public Works will establish training courses in such fields as city planning, road construction, maintenance, and so forth and will train graduates of the 9th and 12th grades in these areas. Thus, these students will be given an opportunity to play a role in serving their own communities as technical personnel.

During the training period, each trainee will receive a monthly salary of 1,000 afghanis, as well as room and board. For the present, graduates of the 9th and 12th grades in the provinces of Ghowr, Nimruz, Cruzgan, Badakhshan, Badghisat, Bamiyan and Paktia are requested to contact the Ministry of Public Works as soon as possible through their respective provincial departments for registration.

Plans for the future establishment of all other technical training courses in other areas and provinces will be made available to all compatriots in due course.

PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS DISTRIBUTED TO GUARD UNIT

LD082227 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] The party membership cards for principal and candidate members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan were distributed at a meeting to the members of the guards unit of the People's House by Egbal Waziri, the general director of political affairs of the People's Armed Forces of Afghanistan, at the Salamkhanah Palace of the People's House today.

PROVINCIAL AUDIENCE CURSES CAPTURED REBELS

LD082228 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 8 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Minister of Information Katawazi addressed a meeting in Ghazni Province today. While conveying President Amin's greetings to the people, he expressed support for the decision of the plenum of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee on President Amin's election as president.

"Prior to the speech by the minister of information and culture, 'Abdolahad Wolesi, secretary of the provincial committee and governor of Ghazni, in a long speech described the lofty aims of the Great Saur Revolution. A BAKHTAR correspondent adds that in the course of this grand meeting, several of the enemies of the Great Saur Revolution who had recently been arrested in the outlying areas of the Ghazni Province armed with various types of foreign weapons, were introduced to the audience. The traitors were denounced by those present and their shameful and disgraceful deeds against their compatriot brothers, committed at the instigation and provocation of imperialists and international reactionaries, were cursed by the audience."

PRESIDENT AMIN ADDRESSES TRADERS, INDUSTRIALISTS

Part I

LD071943 Kabul in Pashto and Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 4 Oct 79 LD

["First part" of speech by Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on 3 October to national traders and industrialists at the Salamkhaneh Palace of the People's House--recorded]

[Summary] "While expressing thanks for the warm and comradely statements of our struggler Comrade 'Abdolqoddus Ghorbandi, commerce minister of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, I take the opportunity with utmost pride and pleasure to make a few points as a servant of all the hard-working people of the homeland in the presence of the beloved compatriots and the truly national elements of our dear country, Afghanistan. [applause]"

It is a source of pride that our national merchants play an important part in the progress of the country and thus fulfill their patriotic duty vis-a-vis the people and the revolution. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] has kept its arms open to the sons of the people and the toilers. You, the national merchants, have played and are playing an effective role, side by side with the workers, in the construction of the homeland. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan together with the people and you, the brave patriots, fights against the basic enemies of the homeland and the revolution and will eliminate and eradicate the enemies.

"We have frankness, loyalty and honesty. We have never tended toward deception and have a profound hatred for any deceptive tendency. We rely on our people. We shall free our people [words indistinct]. This is why I say frankly to you, patriots and the [word indistinct] of our brave people that whatever we say is the truth, and no kind of fraud, manipulation or trickery has any place therein. We will never be disloyal to our comrades in the fortress, our (?workers) and shall never tell lies; and when we give a pledge, we are (?afraid of no one). [applause] We have repeatedly declared to our people that, with hands joined together in solidarity, we work for the prosperity of our homeland and march ahead with the struggling workers, toiling farmers, progressive intellectuals, the national traders and patriotic merchants. We have taken into consideration the interests of each of the patriotic classes, (?professions) and our patriotic element. We have protected them, endorsed them, and we prepare the ground for the enterprise [words indistinct] for the construction of the homeland."

We are all in one and the same fortress and march together to build our country and eliminate our enemies. It is a lie and propaganda by the enemy which says: "In Afghanistan, the national capital is being confiscated, the hands of the national tradesmen are being tied, and obstacles are being created in the path of their progress and development." We regard this as a disservice to the people and sheer anathema.

"The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's 5-year plan relies on the effective and wide participation of our national and patriotic capitalists and merchants. Our 5-year plan is no ordinary document; it is a law, the law of our country, and it will be followed and observed as such. Violating it is a violation of the law: It is a crime in the eyes of the people, homeland, and the revolution. [applause]"

"Our 5-year plan regards the participation of the national capitalists and merchants in the building of the homeland not only as significant but as imperative." Your role is a very responsible one in the fulfillment of the aspirations of the 5-year plan.

"Today the whole world is making assessments of the Great Saur Revolution. The world is divided into two parts. One side is defending you, and the other side is against you. It is a source of pride for us all that those throughout the world who are in the opposite pole to workers, farmers, progressive intellectuals, the national traders and merchants are those who have adopted the blackest course of history [words indistinct], are against us. These are people who regard the national traders and merchants as their enemies, and in the international imperialist circles [words indistinct]. They try to weaken the national traders. All those who are siding with the workers and the farmers throughout the world defend the national traders and merchants. Today all the national traders in the world welcome our revolution.

"We are desirous that like the national traders in other countries which possess a workers' order, our national traders and merchants will also be able to play an effective part in the expansion of our home production, and that they will be able to eliminate all vestiges of alien exploitation. [applause]

Part II

LD072000 Kabul in Pashto and Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

["Second part" of speech by Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, on 3 October to national traders and industrialists at the Salamkhanah Palace of the People's House--recorded]

[Excerpts] We warmly welcome investment by our national merchants and traders in beloved Afghanistan, and while our hearts beat with affection we prepare the ground for the expansion of (?investments). But we are strongly opposed to investment in Afghanistan by foreign capitalists. [applause] We say this clearly so that henceforth not a dime of the imperialists and the foreign capitalists shall be invested in Afghanistan. All private investment that takes place in Afghanistan is to be by our own national traders and merchants will agree that they have shown a complete loyalty to their words and have acted upon them, and henceforth too (?they will) always be collectively loyal on behalf of their honorable party and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan vis-a-vis their (?nationalities). [applause] Not only shall we apply our [word indistinct]; not only shall we avoid removing the possibilities for investment by our national traders and merchants, but we will render all possible forms of assistance that may be to the advantage of the country's development for the sake of investment by all national and patriotic traders and the patriotic merchants with all our power and capacity. [applause] [passage indistinct]

The homeland belongs to all Afghans who are loyal to their homeland, to their proud historical homeland, beloved Afghanistan, to their people and their revolution. As the treacherous propaganda by the (?imperialists) [words indistinct] say that national investment by national merchants and traders is being prevented in Afghanistan; not only do we invite our national traders and merchants in the capacity of their servants to invest in Afghanistan freely and with pride, but we will not withhold from them any kind of assistance that our law and our possibilities permit and will render it to them with pride. [applause]

We know and you know that the inception of the revolution brought with it some laxities; some carelessness was experienced; anxiety was at times sensed by some of our compatriots.

But we are proud that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, before the issue became incurable, united its ranks, analyzed, appraised and with its revolutionary measures prevented all forms of individual dictatorship, illegal attitude, and irresponsible conduct of the government [word indistinct] officials. [applause] Henceforth all compatriots are assured and fully confident that no one in Afghanistan will be able to play with the fate of any individual compatriots of ours. [applause] Each (?individual) compatriot of ours will play an effective part with full confidence in the increase and development of national production. The criterion of patriotism, and the criterion of being (?patriotic) is to take part in the development of Afghanistan's production. [applause] [passage indistinct]

PRESIDENT AMIN ADDRESSES TRIBAL ELDERS

Part I

LD061452 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 5 Oct 79 LD

["Highlight" from "first part" of speech by Hafizollah Amin, PDPA Central Committee general secretary, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan, at a "recent" audience given to elders from the Afridi, Mohmand, Bajawar and Tori tribes; venue and date not given--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] My dear compatriots and friends: I have the great honor to speak to (?our) elders, esteemed brothers, and (?youth) coming from Bajawar, Mohmand, Afridi and Tori of Afghanistan with feelings of love. Whatever we had in our hearts for years for the betterment of the life of our people and for the service of our country, opportunity has finally been provided for [word indistinct]. I request you to tell us about every action taken by government not in the interests of the people so that we are able to [word indistinct] (?our plans) and thus provide appropriate (?plans) to the people.

Our country has been left to us inherited from our forefathers, and just as they used to defend their country (?and) freedom, we too will defend our country and freedom and will (?fight for it).

Today the power is in the hands of the toiling people of Afghanistan. Today there is no master or sardar who could influence us, (?or God forbid, claim divinity) and we remain in servitude. Today (?we) have been released from the servitude and divinity of human beings.

We are fortunate that our country is full of treasures which we need for the prosperity of the country and extract them from the earth for our use. You, (?friends), very well know that these mines cannot be exploited by themselves. At no time can the mines be built by themselves. The (?arid) lands cannot be brought under cultivation by themselves. All this needs the energy of the brave and independent people, the continuous work and [word indistinct] of the people. Thus, the country today needs the strength and (?energy) of all the workers and [words indistinct] toiling people, and is moving forward.

Other countries of the region are also giving [words indistinct] how Afghanistan regained its independence and freedom, and how it preserved (?them), how the toiling and brave people of Afghanistan (?planned) the revolution and how they transferred political power to workers and peasants, and how they are prospering their country. It is a cause of pride for all of us that the Sawr Revolution has triumphed in our fatherland and with the participation of your heroic sons.

It is a great honor in the world that not a single person from outside the boundaries of Afghanistan took part in the triumph of our revolution, (yet) we triumphed the revolution all alone. However, we are proud that we are not alone in the world. We have such friends and brothers who would provide us anything that our builders, workers, laborers and peasants need to build their country, such as materials, technical know-how and money, (so) with all we need to build our country. This would be provided happily and [words indistinct] by our friends and brothers in the world.

However, in the whole world (are) enemies of the workers, toilers, laborers and [word indistinct] (who had) panicked and trembled. They could not bear such distress and thus they began (crying), speaking lies, shouting and leveling accusations. As their fathers and forefathers fled Afghanistan during the era of Amanollah Khan, their sons, too, fled Afghanistan and took refuge to British and British puppets, where they began crying and moaning. There, as their fathers (and forefathers) received by [words indistinct] British, their sons too received [words indistinct] the British puppets and (there incited against our revolution).

This is but natural because it is a just struggle, and on the one side are the laborers, workers and toiling peasants, and on the other side there are [word indistinct] and tyrants. Whatever they are in the world, they are being used by British puppets against our country. Whatever is done and whatever is to be done in Afghanistan, we take pride in it. That is why we have declared time and again to the world that we have done and will do such work which is the cause of happiness for our friends and brothers. We celebrate our victory and (then they ask) [words indistinct].

The workers, peasants and laborers of the world stand behind us and the workers [words indistinct] and are [words indistinct] every kind of cooperation. We challenge all if they can find faults in our words and deeds. No one in the world can find faults in us and say that what we have done is not in the interests of the people, workers, peasants and toiling laborers. We are proud that in Afghanistan what we have done would be, has and is causing happiness and joy of the toiling people.[passage indistinct].

The workers will no longer live in [word indistinct], they will not be homeless. [words indistinct] are being provided for the workers as well as schools and hospitals. The workers' union is established and the workers receive education. The workers are given (2 pounds per day), they are given a salary, medicine and annual leave as civil servants. All the privileges previously given to civil servants are also now being given to the workers. Our peasants will no longer be humiliated by the usurers and they will no longer be subjected to oppression of usurers and tyrants, and will not be heavily burdened by loans. The day will be gone when one cultivated the land and the other took the fruit of it, and one produced and the other benefited, and one produced and the other exploited.

Part II

LDO70038 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 6 Oct 79 LD

["Highlights" from "part two" of speech by Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council, delivered before the elders and representatives of Afridi, Mohmand, Tori and Bajawar tribes; date and venue not given--read by announcer].

[Text] Similarly, our toiling brothers, in whatever country they are, will also get release from every sort of dependence, slavery and individual exploitation. They say that this will be good news. The waves and flames of the Great Saur Revolution spread to all directions, especially to Iran and Pakistan. The friends of the workers, peasants and toiling peasants and other toilers are happy with the Saur Revolution and say that thanks to God, our brother workers, peasants and sisters in Afghanistan have been freed from every tyranny and oppression and exploitation. The enemy is trying very much to sow discord between the workers, peasants and toilers of your country which is the pride of your Fathers and forefathers and the workers, peasants and toilers of Pakistan. Your enemy is striving to kill one by another and to adversely introduce one to another. But we have the honor that all the toilers of Pakistan, as those of Afghanistan understand that they are brothers and are (?on the one hand) standing in the same stronghold because their friends are common and their enemies are common. The enemy of one is the enemy of the other and the friend of one is the friend of the other. Therefore, whoever is the enemy of the Great Saur Revolution of Afghanistan is the enemy of the toiling people of Afghanistan. They are the enemy of the toiling people of Afghanistan. They are the enemy of the toiling peasants and workers of Pakistan, too. They also hate them and get away from them and crush them. They will not let them interfere in Afghanistan, to help the spies, spongers and oppressors.

It is a matter of pride to the brave toilers of Afghanistan that the toilers of Pakistan and Iran are learned people and recognize the Great Saur Revolution as their own revolution, the success of Afghanistan as their own success. Thus, for this reason, the enemy is worried and frightened. The enemy can do nothing except to try to deceive the workers, peasants and toilers of Afghanistan and Pakistan. They refuse our good will, brotherhood and the waves of our sincerity stemming from our hearts. They misinterpret them and tell lies. They level accusation against us, that we say that whoever lives between Amu and Aba Sin are our brothers. We have not made them brothers nor any other person has done so. They have become our brothers not by consent of any person. They are our historical brothers. The brotherhood is the throwback over centuries and nobody can separate them from each other. As the saying says, water cannot be separated, no one can destroy our unity and brotherhood. That is why our enemies have become sad. When we say that whoever live in Afghanistan they are proud of it because all the deserts, mountains and valleys are colored with the red waves of the blood of their fathers and forefathers and the (?final) sacrifice and martyrdom of their fathers and forefathers are shining in every point of Afghanistan and the heart of every toiler of Afghanistan beats with the love for their brothers also. It is not in the power of anybody to get them separated and produce worry and concern among them. But they make various interpretations and they misinterpret our interest in peace.

We have the honor that we are against war and we want peace. We are proud defenders of peace. We do not want war with anybody but if anyone attacks us we cut off his hands and his head and will not let him extend his hands towards our homeland.

In order to deceive our brothers, they level accusation against us and say that, God forbid, there has come infidelity in Afghanistan and mullahs are killed here. We again repeatedly declare to all the world that nobody will be found in the world who will criticize our acts in Afghanistan and say that such and such act by us is against Islam or is contrary to the principles of Islam.

At the end of his speech, Hafizollah Amin said: Thus I tell you, all the valorous heroes, to rest assured. And I inform all the brave and valorous Toris, Afridis, Mohmands and Bajawars that all the young and heroic youth of Pashtun and Baluchi, together with Uzbeks, Nuristani, Hazaras and Tadjiks, support you and stand along with you and safeguard their revolution and country with full heroism together with you and are driving the enemy out of the country. Convey my greetings and regards full of love to all those who are standing in defense of their homeland and the honor of their fathers and forefathers and are ready to sacrifice themselves in the fray.

BANGLADESH

RULING PARTY APPROVES PRINCIPLES, PROCEDURE OF REVOLUTION

BK081051 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 7 Oct 79 BK

[Excerpt] The National Executive Committee of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party [BNP] has unanimously approved the principles and procedures of the revolution. It has given its total verdict to carry on the process of revolution through necessary legislative enactments. Disclosing this to the newsmen at Chittora Ganabhaven in Natore last night, the BNP secretary general, Prof Badrudozza Chowdhury, said the party's National Executive Committee has also accepted in principle that special emphasis should be given to eradicate corruption and antisocial elements from the society. It also decided that the existing (?perennial) system of administration should be eradicated and replaced by a people oriented administration.

The emergency meeting of the committee, which began its session yesterday morning at Chittora Ganabhaven, continued till midnight with the party chairman President Ziaur Rahman as the chairman.

INDIA

GANDHI: EMERGENCY EXCESSES WOULD NOT BE REPEATED

BK061241 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Congress-I president, Mrs Gandhi, has denied the allegation that she has been encouraging Mr Sanjay Gandhi to reenter politics. She was addressing a public meeting at Gopeshwar in Uttar Pradesh. Mrs Gandhi said that the excesses committed during the emergency would not be repeated if her party is voted to power.

AFP: SEVEN-DAY MOURNING DECLARED FOR NARAYAN

BK080708 Hong Kong AFP in English 0703 GMT 8 Oct 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Oct (AFP)--The Indian Government today declared a seven-day nationwide mourning for veteran Socialist Jayaprakash Narayan who died in Patna this morning aged 77.

All government offices throughout the country are [closed] today.

Narayan, who died in his sleep this morning from a heart attack, functioned as an elder statesman and adviser of the Janata government. He suffered for several years from serious kidney ailment.

PAKISTAN

KARACHI RADIO REVIEWS CANDIDATE REGISTRATION SCHEDULE

BK090136 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Election Commission will meet tomorrow evening to hold scrutiny of replies to its questionnaire and documents to be submitted by the political parties.

The commission issued the questionnaire yesterday, calling upon the political parties to furnish the requisite information by 5 pm tomorrow. The commission's meeting will be held in the evening and the parties have been asked to be represented by their head or the authorized agent. The replies are to be accompanied by the required documents, and any party failing to answer the questionnaire or to supply the documents will not be eligible to take part in the elections. The parties found, after scrutiny, to have complied with the legal requirements may then file nomination papers by 11 am next Saturday.

The Election Commission has also notified that tomorrow is the deadline for the withdrawal of candidature by the nominees of political parties, as also for the independent candidates who filed their nomination papers from the 26th of last month to the 2nd of this month.

ELECTION COMMISSION ACCEPTS DOCUMENTS OF FOUR PARTIES

BK091545 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Oct 79 BK

[Text] A report just received says that the Election Commission has accepted the documents of four political parties. They are the Pakistan National Alliance; Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam; Muslim League, Pagara Group; and Jamiat-i-Ahl-i-Hadis, Lahore.

Pakistan National Alliance, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam and Pakistan Muslim League, Pagara Group, were given the symbol of the plow, and the Jamiat-i-Ahl-i-Hadis, Lahore, the symbol of the candle.

AIR FORCE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO PRC

BK080026 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Oct 79 BK

[Text] A good will delegation led by the chief of the air staff, Air Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, left Rawalpindi for Beijing this morning on a 12-day visit to China. Members of the delegation will meet the Chinese Government leaders. They will also visit air force establishments, army units and industrial installations.

AZAD KASHMIR ISSUES ORDINANCE ON ELECTIONS

BK100246 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 9 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Azad Kashmir president has issued an ordinance under which the chief election commissioner has been empowered to obtain necessary information from all political parties through a questionnaire. The ordinance, enforced immediately, will effect all citizens of the state wherever they may be.

Under the ordinance, the chief election commissioner has been provided authority to make any change in the election program.